CAILLE
6 Speed Portable
MOTORS
Magneto and Battery Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable Motors.
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Machinery Office,
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74

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Fortify yourself with Bovril
IT MUST BE BOVRIL
BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE
1

No. 17,990. 第一萬七千九百九十號 日三初月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1916. 五拜禮 號七月正年五國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Jan. 7th.—The English mail, per s.s. NELLORE.

Jan. 8th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. ANHUI.

TO DEPART

Jan. 8th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

Jan. 9th.—United States, South America, and Canada *vid* San Francisco, United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 9 a.m., per s.s. ARAKAN.

Jan. 11th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, United States, South America, *vid* Tacoma, Canada, United Kingdom *vid* Victoria, B.C., at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.

Jan. 11th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

Jan. 11th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ATHOS.

Jan. 13th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Madeira and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.

Jan. 14th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

Jan. 15th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, United States, South America *vid* Seattle, Canada and United Kingdom *vid* Victoria, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SADO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [119

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

5.60 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„ 15	„
7.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong 12th June, 1915 85

FOR SALE.

RARE WAR STAMPS.

TOGO Surcharged,

Anglo-French Occupation.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [120

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21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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American or European Plan.

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Special terms o monthly guests.

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C. A. BIDDLE, Manager
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DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	24	24 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.		
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... ... „	460 feet.	„	580 feet
Max Breadth of Ship taken in ... ... „	56 „	„	66 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... ... „	22 „	„	26 „

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

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Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet	0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „	0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIROSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
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KAIPING COAL:

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 38

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.	
				Sakaki Maru	Kobe Maru
$ 30 / ¥ 22	Shanghai S.M.R. Stn.	Lv.		Forenoon	Tues.
	Soochow	„	Ar.	„	„
	Nanking (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.		4.30 p.m.	Wednesday
¥ 14.50	Pukow	„	Ar.	11.25 „	„
		„	Lv.	11.50 „	„
¥ 12.50	Hsuchowfu	„	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday
		„	Lv.	9.00 „	„
$ 9.50	Mukden (Russian Train)	Lv.		*1.00 p.m.	„
	Harbin	„	Ar.	„	„

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
$ 9.50	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.		10.10a.m.	
	Changchun	Ar.		4.30p.m.	
	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.		5.40 „	
¥ 14.50	Mukden	„	Ar.	1.05 „	Friday
		„	Lv.	6.05 „	„
¥ 22.50	Dairen	„	Ar.	Noon.	Pri. Sat. Mon.
$ 30 / ¥ 22	Talienwan Shanghai S.M.R. Stn.	„	Ar.	Forenoon	Sakaki Maru

	Thursday	
	„	
	Friday	
	„	
	Pri. Sat. Mon.	Wed. Fri.
	Sakaki Maru	Kobe Maru

*Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel Add.: "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's

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THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[69

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Do. Do. Smaller Edition	5.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
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The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50	Rate of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Hongkong Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893...	1.00
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		„ „ „ Peak	0.75
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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. SSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong 24th April, 1914 [71

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [70

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ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15 QUEEN' ROAD CENTRAL.
115

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
161

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness, Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M to 11.30 P.M

Special monthly terms for residents and Shipping people.

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Telephone 197
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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience, Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager
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THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

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1st February, 1915. [31

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen,
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
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That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

AN IDEAL GIFT

FOR

CHRISTMAS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

Victrola XVI, Oak or mahogany

[29-5

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	... ...	$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	... ...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	... ...	4.00
Return " "	... ...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* | 8.00 a.m. *HONAM.*
10.00 p.m. *KINSHAN.* | 4.30 p.m. *FATSHAN.*

SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. *HONAM.* | 8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*
10.00 p.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* | 4.30 p.m. *KINSHAN.*

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN.*

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

CANTON TRADE REPORT.

In his report on the Trade of Canton during 1914, that has just been issued, Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner, of Customs, says *inter alia*:—The net value of the trade of the port for the year 1914 was Hk. Tls. 105,296,323, against Hk. Tls. 112,285,888 in 1913. This decrease is more than accounted for by the difference in the value of silk exported to foreign countries.

Up to the time of the outbreak of the war in Europe trade under every heading showed fair progress, in spite of the several untoward conditions with which it had to contend, and it is some consolation to reflect that, but for the shortage of silk shipments due to the closing of the Continental markets, the revenue for the year would all probability have eclipsed the previous record one of 1913. To what extent, and how immediately, the influence of the war made itself felt may be gathered from the subjoined comparative revenue figures:—

	1913. Hk. Tls.	1914. Hk. Tls.
Receipts from January to July:		
Import duties	536,453	625,551
Export	664,552	658,915
Opium duty and likin	361,263	299,157
Receipts from August to December:		
Import duties	422,354	401,641
Export	537,997	298,722
Opium duty and likin	479,505	216,466

With regard to opium, it may here be noted that there was no relaxation of the prohibition measures against opium smoking, and, as was anticipated, imports of foreign opium appreciably declined. The opium duties, etc., received amounted to Hk. Tls. 515,023, or 18 per cent. only of the total revenue collected, as against Hk. Tls. 840,768, or 25 per cent., in 1913. But a comparison of annual values shows that, owing to the enormous rise in the price of the drug, the amount of capital actually required to finance the opium trade here is about is about the same as it was five years ago.

From a financial point of view the outstanding feature of the year was the redemption by the Central Government of the paper currency issued by the Canton government.

REVENUE.

The total collection for the year amounted to Hk. Tls. 2,856,027, representing a decrease of Hk. Tls. 490,710, or 17 per cent., in comparison with the revenue for 1913. Opium duty and likin again show a heavy decline, and the receipts on account of export duties fell away to the extent of Hk. 244,913. On the other hand, the import duties exceeded those of 1913—the previous best year—by Hk. Tls. 68,565.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The net value of the foreign import trade, viz., Hk. Tls. 34,395,931, shows a gain of more than 3 million taels over that for 1913. Nearly all kinds of cotton goods continued in demand. English cotton yarn shows signs of disappearing entirely from our returns, only 3 piculs having been imported during the year under review. Indian cotton yarn decreased from 72,439 to 66,781 piculs, but against this an increase is recorded in Japanese yarn of 15,162 piculs. Handkerchiefs, formerly despised by the "man in the street" as an unnecessary luxury, were imported to the extent of 111,747 dozens; 20 years ago the number imported annually was less than 3,000 dozens. Woollen goods show little change. Miscellaneous piece goods show further decreases in canvas and cotton duck and linen. In metals there is little variation on the figures for 1913. Foreign cigarettes advanced from 132,595 to 167,506 mille; matches, from 453,292 to 505,656 gross; printing paper, from 104,836 to 117,049 piculs; and condensed milk and cream, from 64,866 to 67,906 dozens. Clocks and watches were imported to the value of Hk. Tls. 71,788, against Hk. Tls. 66,806 for 1913. Foreign clothing would seem to be no longer in demand, the value of that imported falling from Hk. Tls. 17,272 (Hk. Tls. 67,077 in 1912) to Hk. Tls. 3,015. Hosiery, on the other hand, increased from 83,057 to 129,372 dozens and cotton underclothing from 101,447 to 122,115 dozens. The popularity of foreign caps and hats appears also to be on the wane, 210,053 pieces arriving, as against 356,229 pieces; and the same remark applies to india-rubber shoes and boots the importation of which reached its zenith in 1906 with 405,120 pairs, but has since steadily declined until it is now a negligible quantity. Aniline dyes were imported to the value of Hk. Tls. 243,844, as against Hk. Tls. 189,855 in 1913. On the outbreak of war aniline dyes advanced rapidly in price, until by the end of the year they were quoted at five times their former value. Local stocks were quickly exhausted, and the impossibility of obtaining further supplies from Europe led to the closing down of several important paper-dyeing establishments at Fatshan. Railway materials attained an aggregate value of Hk. Tls. 180,657 importations including three Baldwin locomotives and more than 60,000 sleepers for the Canton-Hankow Railway. The importation of kerosene oil rose from 14,887,257 to 20,684,673 gallons, a figure which has only been exceeded twice previously. American oil contributed 16,245,229 gallons to the total, against 8,953,382 gallons in 1913, the remainder being the Borneo and Sumatra products.

The value of foreign goods re-exported abroad and coastwise during the year was Hk. Tls. 797,485, considerably more than one-half of which total is accounted for by reshipments of kerosene oil to Wuchow and Nanning.

CHINESE GOODS.

The value of exports amounted to Hk. Tls. 49,783,193 and of re-exports to Hk. Tls. 478,785 making a total of Hk. Tls. 50,261,978, as compared with Hk. Tls. 62,024,896 during the previous year. Trade coastwise shows a slight gain, but direct shipments abroad decreased by nearly 12 million taels.

IN UNCONQUERED BELGIUM.

THE DEFIANT YOUTH OF BRUSSELS.

The small boys of Manchester, an account of whose amusing antics in the streets of that city appeared in these columns recently, are outclassed in originality and fearlessness by the younger generation of Belgians, according to an article by Arno Dosch which appeared recently in *The Outlook* (New York). "Belgium is so little conquered in spirit," this writer says, "that it is kept from instant revolt only by the hope that the Allies will soon drive the Germans out." And he records such a glimpse of the temper of the people as this:—

I saw a street vendor selling little buttons bearing the portraits of the King and Queen of Belgium, and, while this would not have struck me as noteworthy in Brussels, where nearly the whole population flaunts its loyalty by wearing the portraits of Albert and Elizabeth, it was another matter in Liége. The iron hand is much more prominent there. So I asked the vendor if he was not afraid of offending the Germans. He was only a street-vendor, but he rose to the situation. Stepping back and placing his hand on his heart with perfect dignity, he replied without a trace of heroics, 'We are always Belgians.'"

HUMOUR AND SATIRE.

"Needless to say," remarks *The Literary Digest* in reviewing Mr. Dosch's article, "where there is such a sentiment thrilling the hearts of a conquered people, there are sure to be here and there outbreaks of ironic humour and rather bitter satire which, however, galling to those in authority, are amusing to outsiders, even to the most neutral." In his article Mr. Dosch, who is quoted above, tells of the outbreaks of the Marollians, natives of a quarter of Brussels that is quite uncontaminated by foreign invasion of any sort and distinctly Flemish. *The Outlook* story continues:

"Their quarter, with its steep, winding, narrow streets, hugs the hill on which the Palais de Justice stands. This impressive building is a barrack now, and shortly after Brussels was occupied two 77-millimetre guns were swung into position near it, commanding the Marollian quarter. Incidentally, they are there yet. As soon as they were placed, from every house in the quarter where there was an extra length of stovepipe a dummy cannon was shoved out of a window.

"The soldiers made the Marollians take down the stovepipes, but they could not arrest a quarter of a million people.

"Regular patrols were placed in the quarter then, so the half-grown Marollian boys organized to patrol the streets also. Sticking carrots through the tops of old bowler hats, they contrived fair imitations of the German helmets, and for arms they carried broomsticks into the ends of which knives had been tied. They patrolled the streets as conscientiously as the Germans, and changed the guard as regularly. Every time the German Governor issued an order the Marollian commander did likewise, and his was pasted up beside the other.

"One of the orders issued by the German Governor was hardly more than a piece of advice to the people to go back to what work they could find. It was not unkindly meant. But the Marollians posted an order directing no one to return to work, giving as a reason, 'Brussels is temporarily closed for purposes of enlargement.

"When white paper was pasted over this, a group of Marollians kept staring at it until the German sentry asked them what they were doing.

"'We are looking at a map of Germany after the war,' one of them coolly replied.

"They were confining their attention to making threats when I was in Brussels. In fact, they had been restraining their humour for some time. Their last outburst had been too much for the Germans.

"The boys who were pretending to do sentry duty, varying in age from fifteen to eighteen, marched down in front of the Bourse one day, carrots through their hats, broomsticks, and all, and drew up in parade-formation.

"'*Direkt nach Paris*' their leader cried, and they all did the goosestep backward up the hill. Most of them are in gaol yet."

THE PREMIUM ON HONGKONG NOTES.

The discount on silver subsidiary coins against Hongkong paper currency when the year opened was 11½ per cent. In March it had risen to 12½ per cent., but declined again to 9½ per cent. in August. Thereafter, however, silver currency depreciated rapidly, so that by the end of the year Hongkong notes were quoted at a premium of 23½ per cent. on local silver coins. A remarkable and altogether anomalous feature of the situation was that Hongkong silver dollars were circulating similarly at a discount of 8 to 10 per cent. compared with the paper money of that Colony. Several reasons have been advanced in explanation of the inflated value of Hongkong paper currency, one suggestion being that it was the outcome of the operations of the money-changers' guild. But whilst in China the market for coins—just as for any other commodity—may be, and frequently is manipulated by speculators, such manipulation would not be likely to affect exchange for any length of time. It must not be overlooked that, in their transactions with each other here, foreign and Chinese merchants invariably quote in Hongkong dollars, and the more probable causes of the appreciation of Hongkong paper currency would seem to be (1) the decrease in exports (for which the foreign exporter pays in Hongkong currency); (2) the falling due of heavy bills against imports (for which the Chinese importer pays in Hongkong currency); (3) the influx of large quantities of chopped, heavily defaced dollars from Shanghai, where clean dollars are now preferred; and (4) the further flooding of the market by the return of Chinese subsidiary coins from Hongkong, where they are no longer legal tender. The Chinese producers in the interior would appear to be the chief sufferers from the heavy discount on silver currency, as they receive no more than before for their produce in subsidiary coins, whose purchasing power, however, is considerably less.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Pte. R. F. Hall is granted leave of absence from 15th February, 1916, for the duration of the war.

Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted leave of absence from 7th January, 1916, to 7th February, 1916.

STRUCK OFF.

2.—No. 1500 2nd.-Cpl. J. T. McMillan, died 2nd January, 1916.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Friday, 7th inst.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Artillery Battery (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30th December, 1915), 10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley will attend.

5.15 p.m.—Machine Gun Section of No. 1 Section, Scouts Co.—Machine Gun drill at Headquarters under Lieut. Weall.

5.15 p.m.—Remainder of Scouts Co.—Drill on or in the neighbourhood of Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m.—Engineer Company—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club ground, under Sergt. Major Higby. Remainder, *nil*.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 8th inst.: H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 8th inst.: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H. K. V. C.

NOTICE.

H.K.V.C. HOCKEY TEAM.

Members of the Corps willing to play are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters to-day, 7th inst., at 6.30 p.m., at which it is desired to select the team to play in the first match, and to transact other business.

The Corps team will play in the following matches:—

Thursday, Jan. 13th, 1916, Volunteers *v.* 87th R.G.A.
Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 1916, 83rd R.G.A. *v.* Volunteers.
Wednesday, Jan. 26th, 1916, Volunteers *v.* Shropshires.
Monday, Jan. 31st, 1916, Navy *v.* Volunteers.
Thursday, Feb. 3rd, 1916, Shropshires *v.* Volunteers.
Friday, Feb. 11th, 1916, Volunteers *v.* 83rd R.G.A.
Thursday, Feb. 17th, 1916, 88th R.G.A. *v.* Volunteers.
Monday, Feb. 21st, 1916, Volunteers *v.* Navy.
Thursday, Feb. 24th, 1916, 87th R.G.A. *v.* Volunteers.
Monday, Mar. 6th, 1916, Volunteers *v.* 88th R.G.A.
Tuesday, Mar. 14th, 1916, Volunteers *v.* Royal Engineers.
Wednesday, Mar. 22nd, 1916, Royal Engineers *v.* Volunteers.

First named team in each case is the home team.

Home team to play in white.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Detachment. As in Corps Order No. 98.

PARADES.

Parades for the week ending 8th inst. as in Corps Order No. 99.

FIELD EXERCISES.

"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8.50 a.m. on Sunday, 9th inst. Dress: Drill order, topees to be worn. No haversack, waterbottle or pouches.

The following Signallers will also parade at the same time and place under Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore:—Ptes. A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, W. Hill, and C. J. Higginbotham. Flags only. Topees to be worn.

TRANSFER.

Pte. G. Martin is transferred from Co. "C" Sec. 4 to Co. "A" Sec. 3.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Members are reminded that only medical certificates granted by the Medical officers of the H.K.V.C. or H.K.V.R. can be recognised. Surg. Capt. Harston will attend members at his consulting rooms, Alexandra Buildings, at 12.30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted) and at the same place at 6 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). Members requiring certificates are requested to attend at the latter hour except in urgent cases. Recruits wishing to be passed will attend at 6 p.m. Telephone No. 2.

Surg. Lieut. Moore will attend members at the Government Civil Hospital between 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. daily or at other hours by appointment. Telephone No. 80. Recruits wishing to be passed will attend at the same hours.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

MUSKETRY—PART II.

Detailed instructions are being issued by M.I. to-day to all Inspectors and Sergeants. A careful study of same and an explanation to the men will make Part II. interesting and will obviate any wastage of time and ammunition. N.C.Os. will be required to thoroughly understand their duties without further instruction.

PARADES.

For Monday to Friday, January 10th to 14th, as in orders of January 5th to 6th.

CASES, OCCURRENCES.

All ranks are reminded that they are required to send to this office a written report of all cases, occurrences, etc., with which they have been connected.

Inspector McEwen is placed in charge of the Police duty Records of this Corps. All reports, however, must still be sent to this office.

BAND.

Practice—Friday, 7th, at 6 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstair Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [59

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from 1st March, 1916.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BURROWS Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. 25

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held at Victoria Barracks last evening, Mr. W. H. Viveash (Vice-President) presiding. There was a large attendance, nearly all the teams in membership being represented.

The Hon. Secretary read the recommendations of the Referees' Board concerning the enquiry into occurrences in the Hongkong League match R. E. v. Navy, on the Navy ground on December 18th. The Board stated that they were satisfied that the referee (Sergt. Ross, R.G.A.) conducted the match in a fair and efficient manner. They found that Corpl. Coxon, the Captain of the R. E. team, adopted a defiant attitude towards the referee and used impulsive language, and that he failed in his duty as Captain of a team to assist the referee; further, that he persisted in remaining on the field after having been ordered off. For this reason the referee abandoned the game with the Navy leading by two goals to *nil*. The Board recommended that the result of the match stand good, and that Corpl. Coxon be suspended for a period of two weeks from date of confirmation.

The Hon. Secretary, with reference to the leniency of the sentence, said the Board felt reluctant to prevent a man who was serving his country in wartime from his principal means of recreation for any very long period.

The recommendation, after a certain amount of discussion, was confirmed.

The financial statement of the exhibition matches on Boxing-Day and New Year's Day showed that the total proceeds realised $84.83. Additional seats had been erected at a cost of $50 in front of the stand, but neither the stand nor these seats were patronised to the extent believed probable. The gate receipts on New Year's Day amounted to only $14, the collection realising just on $30. The collection and any profit on the matches are to be devoted to the Tobacco Fund.

An appeal by St. Joseph's College against a decision of the Hongkong League, ordering a match between the appellants and Lam Lieng to be replayed, was dismissed.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" TEAM *v.* UNIVERSITY.

To be played on the Club ground to-morrow at 2.15. The following will represent H.K.C.C.:—R. Hancock (Capt.), R. N. Anderson, N. J. Austin, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Raworth, Major Robertson, C. C. Stark, and L. M. White.

AN UNREGISTERED CHINESE SOCIETY.

Six Chinese of the merchant class again appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday in connection with the charge preferred against them of being members of an unregistered Club. The Club's premises were at No. 24, Connaught Road West, second floor, and they were raided by Inspector M. O'Sullivan and other police recently.

Mr. G. N. Orme, who appeared for the Crown, said he proposed to prove that the premises were kept as a Club known as the Yee Wo, and from certain correspondence which he would put in he thought it would be clear that this was a branch affiliated to or connected with Societies in China which were known as the Tsun Po Tang and the Kung Wo Tang. Mr. Orme proceeded to give details of exhibits, and observed that one of the letters was of a very benevolent nature and it seemed that the Society was doing some good at that time. He was not suggesting anything against the nature or aims of the Society.

The case was adjourned.

TREASURE TROVE AT TSINGTAO.

It will be remembered that some time after the surrender of Tsingtao the Japanese authorities unearthed Y1,500,000 in gold hidden on the promises of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and, it being ascertained on examination to have belonged to the German Government, the treasure was confiscated by the Japanese Government. Subsequently the Bank premises were broken into by a German during the night, for what purpose it was not easy to imagine. This aroused the suspicions of the Japanese authorities, who carried out a further thorough search of the Bank premises and succeeded in discovering gold bullion valued at Y.750,000. For some time past the Japanese authorities have been engaged in trying to ascertain the ownership of this treasure says the *Japan Chronicle*.

THE CHEUNG ON BANK.

AN APPLICATION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Shenton) made a somewhat novel *ex parte* application in reference to the bankruptcy of the Cheung On Bank, of 179, Queen's Road. Mr. Potter, on behalf of one Mui Pui Chi, who claimed to be "aggrieved and affected" by the bankruptcy proceedings, applied that the service of the petition be set aside and annulled, and that all the proceedings in the bankruptcy subsequent to the service of the bankruptcy petition be also set aside and be declared null and void on the ground that the petition was not served on any one or more of the partners, or any person having, at the time of service, control or management of the partnership business and capable of committing an act of bankruptcy which would be effective against the Cheung On Bank.

Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) opposed the motion on behalf of the Official Receiver, and put in several preliminary objections to Mr. Potter's motion. In the first place, he contended that Mr. Potter had no *locus standi* for making the application, and, secondly, that the application was out of time and date. Mr. Potter could not be heard on the motion at all because he alleged that he was not a partner in the bankrupt firm. If that were so, why should he apply for the bankruptcy proceedings to be set aside? A stranger could not come into Court and ask for a petition to be set aside against a firm.

The Chief Justice remarked that what Mr. Potter said in effect was that they (the Crown) alleged that the man was a partner in the firm, and as a result of that allegation the Crown started criminal proceedings against him as a partner in the firm. Therefore, it was open for him to prove that the proceedings were bad.

Mr. Potter said he was not going on the point that Mui Pui Chi was a person "aggrieved" at all. He was going on the point mentioned by his lordship. The Official Receiver said, and still said, that the man was a partner in the Bank. If the Official Receiver would get up now and say that the man was not a partner he (Mr. Potter) would leave the Court. But while the Official Receiver continued to say that the man was a partner he would persist in his application. The Official Receiver could not have it both ways.

The hearing was adjourned.

JAPAN TO BREED SHEEP.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK FOR IMPERIAL FARM.

An Australian contemporary states that one of the directions in which Japan is seeking—doubtless as an outcome of the war—to place herself upon the same economic and gastronomic plane as Occidental nations, is indicated by a present visit by a Government official to Australasia to buy stud sheep.

This official—T. Higuchi, chief of the Imperial stock farm at Hokkaido—lately bought some merino and Romney rams at Monaro, and now he is in New Zealand getting some Corriedales and Romneys.

Corriedales and Romneys are considered the best breeds by Mr. Higuchi, for Hokkoido, which is in North Japan. The climatic conditions in South New Zealand more nearly resemble those of Northern Japan than those of Australia, although wintry weather is not rare on the Australian tablelands. At all events, in the region of Hokkaido Winter lasts for five or six months and snow lies thick upon the ground for weeks.

There are now in Japan not more than 15,000 sheep, but by the most intensive efforts the country may be capable of supporting about 500,000—and there is Korea, which presents possibilities which may make a radical difference in Japan's standing as a consumer and importer of wool. At present there are no tracts in Japan suitable for profitable pasturing sheep, save in Hokkaido. In the other part of the country rice culture pays better, although some of the farmers, whose farms average two and one-half acres, manage to keep from five to ten sheep.

Even should Japan be able to raise the number of sheep to half a million, this number will not begin to meet the demand for wool and for mutton, and the nation will doubtless have to continue importing both. The war, more especially by reason of the tremendous military demands of Russia, has given the Japanese woollen trade a great impetus, and moreover, the younger generation of Japanese have a taste for mutton.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS.

REPORTED OFFER OF SERVICES TO CANADIAN ARMY.

A despatch to the *Eastern News Agency* from Tokio says that a report from Canada declares that Japanese who are naturalised in British Columbia in Canada hve offered their service in the Canadian army, forming a regiment. The British Ambassador to Tokio has publicly thanked them for their voluntary offer, saying that he considers that the report should undoubtedly encourage the martial spirit of the allied forces.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 55.

Mr. R. Chapman	$ 50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Collected by Master J. J. McKay (Kongmoon), Mrs. and Mr. F. Smith, $5; Mr. W. R. McKay, $5; Mr. J. A. McDonald, $1; Rev. Duncan McRae, $1; Miss Agnes I. Dickson, $1; Miss Ethel C. Reid, $1; Miss Florence Langrill, $1; Dr. Jessie A. MacBean, $1; Master Jack McKay, 40 cts.	16.40
Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (Swatow)—Mr. G. D. Pitzipios, $15; Mr. J. M. Forbes, $20; Mr. W. G. Lay, $80; Mrs. W. G. Lay, $20; Mr. G. H. Fletcher, $10; Mr. Teo Yee Swee, $10; Mr. A. R. Pollock, $5; Mr. Tan Cheang Yong, $5; Mr. Tan Boon Ek, $5; Mr. Heng Tek Mong, $5; Members of the E. P. Mission, $31 and £1 ($10.38); Members of the Customs Staff, $42	308.38
Collected by Mrs. B. Eustace:— Mr. G. J. Harman, $5; Mr. A. E. Paine, $5; Mr. F. M. Crawford, $5; Mr. H. Scriven, $5; Mr. L. G. Bridger, $3; Mr. J. Ainslie, $3; Mr. D. Clark, $2; Mr. England, $2; Mr. H. Bullock, $1.50	31.50
Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford—Mr. F. Graham $10; Mr. S. H. Dutton, $10; Capt. G. H. Alcock, $10; Mr. A. Kum, $5; Mr. W. Gow, $10; Capt. L. Hussey, $10	55 00
Collected by Mr. J. P. Scott (Haiphong)	25.51
	436.79
Less diff. in exchange on Swatow Currency 5.93	$ 430.86
Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton (Amoy):—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton, $15; Miss E. O'Sullivan, $5; Mr. J. Noble, $10; Mr. P. K. Hazlitt, $10; Mr. G. F. Matthews, $5; Mr. C. S. F. Boland, $5	50.00
Collected by Mr. F. A. Page Patnick (Kongmoon):—Mr. J. Chipperfield, $6; Mr. D. B. Izatt, $5; Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw, $4; Mr. C. A. Friedrichson, $4; Mr. H. Huckle, $5; Mr. F. A. Page Patrick, $10; Mr. E. F. Lyle, $10; Anonymous, $10; Mr. C. H. Craig, $4;	$ 68.00
Collected by Mr. K. B. Worby (Amoy):—Mr. G. B. Worby, $9.79; Mr. W. H. Barley, $4.90; Mr. A. P. C. Hicks, $4.90; Mr. C. Watson, $4.90;	24.49
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—Mr. C. G. Fry, $10; Mr. E. F. Lyle, $10; Mr. H. L. Mecklenburgh, $10; Mr. F. E. Joseland, $5; Mr. L. Corner, $9; Mr. F. Bevington, $19; Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie, $10; Mr. J. H. Backhouse, $5; Dr. Clark, $5; Miss Baylis, $10.	93.00
Miss Baylis 5	
Mr. F. Bevington 19	
Mr. J. H. Backhouse 5	
	29.00
Kowloon Dock Staff (November)	$ 243.00
Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander	50.00
F. A. B.	25.00
Marine Engineers Guild of China	697.00
E.	100.00
Mrs. Copley Moyle (sale of verses, first instalment)	50.00
Bhagat Singh	5.00
Ojagar Singh	5.00
"A Parsee Sympathiser" ...	50.00
Collected from the boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tramway	11.60
Interest on Current Account ...	171.25
	$ 2,143.20
Less discount on sub.-coins for Dec.	1.66
	$ 2,141.54
Already acknowledged	275,655.18
	$277,796.72
Monthly Subscriptions	1,591.36
Already acknowledged	69,479.29
Total.....	$348,867.37

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14	£17,000 at 1/9 5/16	$191,436.95
29/3/15	£7,000 at 1/9½ & 1/10	$76,737.66
28/5/15	£2,000 at 1/9 7/8	$21,943.86
3/9/15	£3,000 at 1/9½	$33,488.37
5/1/16	£2,447.4.3. at 1/11½	$25,261.53
	£31,447.4.3.	$348,867.37

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

This week the following garments have been sent home to Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., from the Women of Hongkong and Macao (including "Our Little Bit Workers' Society," Kowloon), for distribution amongst the soldiers and sailors:—

Seventeen mufflers, 30 pairs mittens, 20 helmets, 6 pairs knee-caps, 12 pairs waistcoats, 1½ doz. pairs socks, and 2 pairs long stockings.

Three parcels of women's and children's clothes to Mrs. Le Froy, Vice-Pres. S.S.F.A. Hoxton Branch, The Maurice Hostel, Britannia Street, Hoxton, N.

A boxful of coats, skirts, blouses, underclothing, etc., was sent to Miss Vivian Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N., through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

INTERESTING FACTS IN ANNUAL REPORT.

In their report for the year ending September 30th, 1915, the directors of the P. and O. Company propose to pay 5 per cent. dividend on the preference stock, £152,000; 10 per cent. dividend and 5 per cent. bonus on the deferred stock, free of income tax, £269,681 2s. (of which 2½ per cent. on preferred stock and 5 per cent. on deferred stock was paid as an interim dividend in May last); and to carry forward £78,182 9s. 5d.

The expense of working, maintaining, and running the steamers has increased enormously owing to advances in wages and to higher prices of stores and coal, while delays in loading and discharging at all ports have lengthened the duration of voyages, still further adding to the cost.

Commenting on the report, the *Times* says:—There are many interesting points in the P. and O. report now issued—the first since the amalgamation with the British India Company. First, the accounts are presented in a simpler form, the general working account, with its numerous details, having yielded place to profit and loss. Then in the balance-sheet the capital, as the result of the fusion, is increased by nearly £1,388,000, and among the assets the value of the ships is raised by over £1,200,000. The surplus, including £69,703 brought forward, is £499,864, as compared with £389,703 a year ago, and, after allowing for the dividends and bonus already announced, £78,182 is carried forward.

The report, which is shorter than usual, states that 31 of the company's vessels are in Government service, but that no mail departure has had to be abandoned. Though freight ruled high during the last nine months of the year, the company did not thereby benefit to any extent, their steamers for the most part being necessarily restricted in cargo capacity, owing to the high speed required by the mail contract and the large space occupied by mails and parcel post." Respecting the amalgamation with the British India Company, which is "working satisfactorily," it is stated that "economies as well as advantages to the public are being gradually introduced." A non-contributory pensions scheme has been inaugurated for the commanders and chief engineers, involving, with existing pensions, an actuarial liability which has been provided for by the addition of £100,000 to the Provident Good Service Fund. Reference is made to the "enormous increase" in the expense of working, maintaining, and running the steamers and the delays in loading and discharging at all ports. Insurance against war risk involved a premium of over £250,000. There has been no opportunity to lay down new ships, and two mail steamers under construction which in the ordinary course would have been delivered this autumn "will not be completed for some considerable time, the builders having been obliged to devote their attention to Government work." It is added that "instead of investing the amounts set aside for depreciation in new tonnage, as would have been the case in normal circumstances, the directors have placed them, together with the proceeds of certain securities which have been sold, in the Government War Loan and Treasury Bills." Of course, the market value of the fleet must, in common with all shipping tonnage, have appreciated considerably instead of depreciating, but when builders are again ready to accept contracts high prices will probably have to be paid.

BRITISH FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE.

BRANCH OF THE CHARTERED BANK OPENED IN PEKING.

A branch of the Chartered Bank has been opened at Peking. The inaugural luncheon on December 29th was attended by Liang Shih-yi, representing H.E. Yuan Shih-kai; Sir John Jordan, the British Minister; Chu Chi-chien, Minister of the Interior; Sir Richard Dane, Director of the Salt Gabelle; Admiral Tsai Ting-kan; Mr. R. Macleay, Councillor of the British Legation; Sir Robert Bredon; Bishop Norris; Tang Tu; Sir F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs; and other prominent British and Chinese personages.

Prosperity to the new venture having been drunk at the suggestion of Sir John Jordan,

Mr. S. E. Lucas, the local manager, in reply thanked the guests for their presence and hoped that he might interpret the nature of the distinguished and friendly gathering as an omen of happy augury. He recalled the fact that the Chartered Bank, founded in 1853, was the first foreign bank to establish itself in China, a branch being opened in Shanghai in 1856. The foreign banks had rendered no small service to China. British banks in particular, in fostering British trade, had the honour to be pioneers in encouraging China's overseas trade. The establishment of foreign banks also assisted largely in the development of China's industries and enjoyed opportunities of assisting China's national work in other directions. "But if this may be said of the past, how much more prolific of such useful work does not the future promise to be, as I believe that China is on the eve of important extensive industrial developments, and, if the great Ruler who now controls her destinies is spared to realise his ideals, we can look forward with confidence at no distant date to the time when China will rank among the richest and most flourishing countries of the world. I would venture to add that it is the sincere wish of all Britons to see China taking her rightful place amongst the leading commercial nations."

The latest vital statistics reveal that the war is enormously checking the growth of population. The births in 96 great towns in Britain decreased by 40,000 a year, and the deaths increased by 50,000. As compared with the similar period of 1913, the decrease of births was 400 weekly, while the deaths increased 400 weekly. There is a similar decrease in births in Paris.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

FOR

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES — PRICE $5.50 EACH. | IRONS — PRICE $4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES — PRICE $4.50 EACH. | IRONS — PRICE $4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS. PRICE $3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS,

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF. GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF. ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[2

ONE TRIAL makes you a customer.

ROSITA.

MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Rosita is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS $4.25

Obtainable at: Hongkong Cigar Store, Watson's, Grasco-Egyptian, Sheriff Bros, Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER:

PHONE: 1687, WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [98

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply— A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANJE, No. 1, Duddell Street

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [63

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"ABERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK About March, or sooner if convenient

Apply— A. RITCHIE, Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [96

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover $1.25

Paper 0.30

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. 108

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that, under the ARMY ACT, a Soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a Private Debt. Tradesmen and others who suffer Soldiers to Contract Debts do so at their own risk.

J. CASSEL, Captain, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., China Command.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [151

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 1A, CHATER ROAD (premises formerly occupied by Carlowitz & Co.)

J. M. ALVES & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [129

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the Undersigned, have entirely severed my connection with Messrs. VIEIRA & Co. of Nos. 50 and 52, Queen's Road Central, as from the 31st December, 1915.

JOSE MARIA VIEIRA.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [125

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we have taken MR. EDGAR DAVIDSON into Partnership as from the 1st day of January, 1916. The Business will be carried on for the future under the same firm name as heretofore.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors and Notaries, 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [127

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESSES of ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD, (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS & WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm's name will be LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, and the Business of the firm will be carried on at their Offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.

COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A., F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.M.E., MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [128

NOTICE.

THE 6 INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the third payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 31st of December of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 31st December, 1915.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
   - *a.* All Magistrates Yamens.
   - *b.* The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
   - *c.* The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two banks.
   - *d.* All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut out the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of $1,000 Bonds and of $10,000 Bonds must not cut out the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

Peking, 24th December, 1915. [142

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY have kindly offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles match play Competition under Handicap to be played over the FANLING Course on days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Entries should be sent IN WRITING to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 16th inst.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [147

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th [illegible], 1915. [77

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS.)

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1916 will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 7 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin & Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	At Tientsin & Shanghai only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 3s. and 6d. in the £, will be:—

	s.	d.
ON £20 BONDS.		
Per Coupon (Gross)	12	0
Less Tax at 3/6d. in the £	2	1 1/5
Net amount payable	9	10 4/5

	£	s.	d.
ON £100 BONDS.			
Per Coupon (Gross)	3	0	0
Less Tax at 3/6d. in the £		10	6
Net amount payable	£2	9	6

	£	s.	d.
ON £500 BONDS.			
Per Coupon (Gross)	15	0	0
Less Tax at 3/6d. in the £	2	12	6
Net amount payable	£12	7	6

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [130

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Third day of November, 1915, at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WALTON FITZJAMES TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAURALDE, of 7/8 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1915, at either of the following places:—

In London:—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.;

In China:—At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:—

40 55 106 154 157 191

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:—

301	319	377	534	637	684
724	772	782	915	1025	1035
1054	1069	1119	1122	1144	1167
1360	1395	1410	1476	1477	1559
1560	1564	1578	1795	1835	1927
1928	1929	1988	2012	2029	2085
2091	2202	2237	2258	2331	2443
2452	2514	2573	2757	2890	2913
2927	2989	3007	3112	3125	3152
3155	3169	3174	3230	3242	3267
3289	3292	3302	3329	3338	3449
3500	3551	3634	3733		

700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:—

3778	3790	3840	4201	4210	4212
4227	4272	4320	4360	4409	4413
4477	4494	4713	4732	4778	4835
4915	4956	4977	4992	5016	5052
5056	5124	5165	5272	5285	5304
5324	5362	5374	5403	5560	5562
5681	5693	5705	5720	5786	5797
5899	5927	5958	5996	6085	6100
6143	6176	6250	6374	6404	6457
6620	6683	6719	6765	6787	6821
6877	7133	7189	7295	7356	7466
7517	7529	7530	7537	7567	7644
7667	7691	7718	7752	7781	7788
7901	7943	8040	8125	8163	8250
8313	8337	8339	8368	8369	8488
8559	8584	8673	8701	8734	8773
8861	8966	8978	8980	8987	9000
9035	9095	9105	9171	9218	9260
9339	9357	9378	9395	9450	9462
9519	9564	9704	9742	9806	9952
9959	10001	10106	10117	10272	10149
10503	10631	10649	10752	10764	10[illegible]
10838	10915	10943	10976	11018	11037
11056	11097	11099	11134	11229	11265
11317	11386	11396	11415	11462	11525
11625	11636	11651	11700	11762	11832
11842	11912	11934	11942	12277	12302
12332	12364	12413	12436	12549	12585
12587	12631	12665	12677	12705	12714
12765	12775	12778	12806	12810	12822
12856	12879	12880	12929	13048	13066
13082	13088	13095	13110	13203	13216
13245	13271	13321	13362	13392	13543
13973	13991	13993	14007	14043	14061
14156	14254	14372	14415	14480	14491
14564	14601	14637	14691	14736	14778
14780	14820	14830	14849	14873	14960
14978	15085	15091	15110	15148	15155
15178	15184	15204	15213	15251	15365
15475	15527	15544	15578	15645	15785
15802	15862	16089	16228	16304	16322
16351	16364	16377	16392	16418	16439
16496	16566	16597	16625	16641	16719
16742	16776	16866	16878	16979	17173
17240	17310	17345	17416	17468	17506
17523	17525	17548	17564	17600	17602
17738	17775	17818	17824	17878	17941
18023	18030	18051	18100	18126	18170
18258	18261	18266	18362	18374	18452
18657	18685	18787	18813	18868	18873
18883	18904	18978	19103	19120	19123
19127	19143	19195	19267	19302	19449
19478	19510	19625	19715	19756	19804
19812	19886	19894	19907	19958	20085
20165	20185	20188	20253	20292	20358
20389	20418	20531	20543	20546	20654
20669	20698	20909	20914	20926	21040
21079	21081	21126	21160	21165	21200
21210	21211	21239	21268	21285	21378
21402	21437	21581	21689	21964	22014
22021	22023	22034	22147	22196	22298
22312	22314	22361	22414	22451	22516
22519	22523	22534	22633	22717	22738
22765	22805	22811	22825	22963	23018
23119	23154	23185	23222	23253	23258
23259	23303	23356	23366	23460	23488
23550	23555	23573	23579	23607	23614
23650	23682	23685	23716	23732	23796
23810	23813	23865	23866	23913	23920
23952	24109	24321	24329	24350	24431
24451	24558	24719	24809	24847	25064
25102	25184	25209	25236	25245	25432
25489	25535	25604	25679	25702	25705
25722	25802	25852	25972	25974	25978
25991	26066	26160	26186	26299	26442
26471	26513	26525	26527	26576	26683
26719	26743	26847	26863	26931	26961
26995	27009	27014	27095	27134	27182
27211	27274	27409	27414	27418	27441
27476	27553	27570	27576	27579	27601
27614	27637	27815	27890	28001	28071
28148	28252	28318	28332	28562	28680
28691	28751	28755	28781	28789	28795
28862	29013	29027	29186	29302	29304
29385	29428	29453	29536	29554	29807
29842	29903	29938	30004	30019	30051
30077	30078	30096	30138	30167	30198
30345	30360	30363	30379	30394	30459
30619	30622	30641	30658	30704	30796
30797	30865	30897	31002	31110	31119
31139	31168	31185	31298	31453	31595
31624	31626	31796	31904	31918	31952
31970	32134	32251	32375	32380	32428
32544	32709	32735	32773	32808	32818
32828	32848	32885	32895	32915	32956
33106	33159	33226	33339	33346	33367
33414	33431	33457	33681	33763	33769
33839	33875	33899	33906	33942	33951
33977	33990	34012	34025	34065	34284
34321	34357	34432	34604	34647	34692
34696	34705	34810	34857	34932	35020
35021	35157	35163	35212	35285	35319
35356	35569	35579	35633	35637	35697
35737	35741	35840	35908	35914	35936
35940	35965	36010	36091	36093	36097
36101	36146	36211	36238	36267	36277
36328	36379	36399	36557	36565	36569
36631	36698	36759	36800	36851	36911
36928	37179	37242	37281	37432	37471
37490	37521	37555	37583	37616	37648
37678	37688	37711	37727	37732	37856
37897	37935	38009	38021	38116	38139
38261	38422	38426	38427	38505	38540
38566	38574	38586	38750	38808	38836
38962	38865	38903	38971	38972	38987
39042	39044	39052	39060	39098	39224
39229	39304	39319	39340		

The drawn Debentures, with Coupons Nos. 8 to 20 attached, must be left four clear days for examination.

By Order,

ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

Countersigned:—

J. W. P. JAURALDE, Notary Public, 22, Austin Friars, London, E.C., 3rd November, 1915. 131

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 20th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of MR. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234626 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [106

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos. 0311-0360 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. WEI A KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. [107

WANTED.

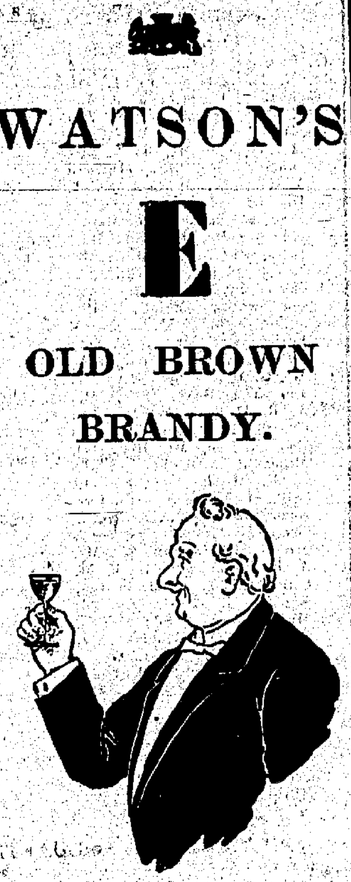
EXPERT Male STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Apply, with references, &c.—

"SHIPPING," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [150

INTIMATION



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MARRIAGE.

RICE—HILL.—At the British Consulate, Yokohama, on December 21st, 1915, before A. M. Chalmers, Esq., British Consul-General, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. Wm. T. Grey, M.A., Chaplain, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of LEWIS RICE, Esq., C.I.E., late Director of Archæological Research, Mysore Government, Bangalore, India, and Mrs. Rice, of "Greenhalgh," Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, to WINIFRED MARGARET, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. HILL, of Yokohama, Japan.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH JANUARY 1916

THE JAPANESE DIET.

THE Japanese Diet, the proceedings in which are followed with the closest interest by the Japanese people, does not inspire increased respect as it grows older, and one is tempted to wonder whether, as at present constituted, it is not acting more as a hindrance than as an aid to the progress of representative government. The last session of the Diet was one of the stormiest known in its annals, and the present one bids fair to eclipse it. The "scenes" in the House arise upon quibbles rather than upon important principles, and a large number of the members seem more bent upon proving how loudly they can shout than upon furthering the public interests. These evils are known and deplored by all thinking Japanese, but, in spite of this and of the popular desire to have an earnest and spirited public assembly, things seem to be going from bad to worse. The full reports have just now come to hand of the particularly rowdy scene in the Diet during which excitement ran so high that an infuriated member actually struck the Premier whilst he was addressing the House. The member first took the notes of the speech, which were lying on the desk, and threw them on the floor. He then caught hold of the Premier's arm and afterwards struck him so that he would have fallen had not his private secretary come to his assistance.

Restraint of the feelings is practised as a virtue in Japan. The gentleman is not supposed to show his passions; this is left to the lower classes as a sample of vulgar manners. In public assembly, however, the rule does not appear to hold good. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that all over the world excitement is contagious—that one excited man can throw a whole assembly into an uproar. But the reasons which cause the excitement generally turn upon questions of principle, not upon errors in procedure or petty trifles. The British House of Commons within living memory has engaged in one bout of fisticuffs and it is recorded that Mr. GLADSTONE regarded with horror a scene without precedent in his recollection. But the disturbance arose at a time of great tension, when the important question of whether Home Rule should or should not be granted to Ireland had broken political friendships, drawn former associates into opposite camps, and obscured all other issues. Again, Mr. BRADLAUGH once created a scene in the House of Commons by his determination to occupy the seat in the House to which he had been legally elected. The great principle involved was whether the House could refuse admittance to a person legally returned to Parliament, and the uproar which Mr. BRADLAUGH occasioned was not without results. It is also recorded that Mr. PLIMSOLL, to whom the Plimsoll line on all ships is due, only obtained the inclusion of this safeguard to life in the Merchant Shipping Act by throwing himself into a passion and thus imparting his excitement to a somewhat callous House. Such incidents as these—and there are many others in the history of the "Mother of Parliaments"—arose from strong feeling as to the great principles involved. It is difficult, however, to see any great principle involved in the failure of the President, through forgetfulness, to follow the rules of procedure, which lately threw the Japanese Diet into a pandemonium. Such a scene is the more to be lamented because the Japanese Diet is practically the leading representative body in Asia and should serve as a model to the other Asiatic nations of how representative bodies should conduct themselves. The members of the Diet do not, perhaps, realise that their doings are not only the subject of earnest discussion outside the House, but are also noted abroad. A higher sense of the dignity and responsibilities of their position would assuredly lead to greater respect.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

It is hoped to make the Shanghai branch of the Y.M.C.A. the largest in the world with a membership of 3,000.

Sir Richard Dane did not bag any tigers during his visit to south Chonlado, in Korea, but he and his companions secured five deer and ninety-five pheasant and quail.

"You often tell the office boy to say you are out, but that does not constitute control of the business," remarked Sir William Rees Davies during the hearing of an action at the Supreme Court yesterday.

It is reported that Mr. Yen Chia-chi, the Financial Commissioner of Hunan, will probably be soon appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung in succession to Mr. Chang Yuan-chi, who has no intention of returning to his post.

General Lung Chi-kuang, Chiang-chun of Kwangtung, has secured permission from the Central Government to dispose of the Government shares in the Canton Water Works and apply the proceeds towards the payment of his soldiers.

China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs propose that henceforth no foreign-owned newspaper will be allowed to establish itself in the interior of the country, and any such which have already been established are to be instructed to obey the newspaper regulations.

With a view to developing aviation enterprises the Chinese General Staff proposes to admit during next term more than a hundred men to the Nanyuan Aviation School. The Ministry of Navy has also been requested to send forty naval cadets to the school for training.

CHINESE CUSTOMS STATION LOOTED.

TWO EUROPEANS HELD UP.

ROBBERS CALL THEMSELVES REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Customs Station at Yintin, about five miles from Shatokok, was attacked by an armed band of over 100 men at about midday yesterday and completely looted. The raiders commenced by firing on the station from the village and they shot one Chinese who was not, however, mortally wounded. The band then attacked the Station, and held up the two Europeans, Mr. K. Stangaard, a Dane, and Mr. Doll, a Briton, threatening to shoot them if they resisted. The station was ransacked, and arms, ammunition, and money &c., seized. The band was led by an English-speaking Chinese, who informed the Europeans that he was a leader of the Revolutionary Party, and that he would be responsible for what had occurred. He gave them his name, and said he was the Manager of the "Hongkong and Kowloon Dairy." He told the officers to clear out and go to Hongkong, and, recognising it would be futile to defy the band, they left, and returned to the Colony last evening uninjured.

Proclamations were posted up at the station by the raiders, who style themselves revolutionaries.

The Central Police Station was warned of the affair, and as fears were entertained for the safety of Shatokok there was immediately despatched a party of about 40 policemen (European and Indian), under the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. McL. Messer), and Mr. T. H. King (Assistant-Superintendent). Inspector Gordon also accompanied the party. The raiders made no attempt to cross the frontier, and therefore no trouble was experienced at Shatokok. A considerable body of police, however, remain at the Police Station in that village, ready for any emergency.

CHINESE COMMITS SUICIDE IN GAOL.

DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE HONGKONG.

Wong Choi was arrested recently on a banishment warrant, and was taken into Victoria Gaol. He was carefully searched by a lukong, then by the senior Indian warder, and subsequently by an European warder, but nevertheless managed to conceal from their observation or knowledge his possession of a pen-knife. With this knife he disembowelled himself in his cell on the night of the 22nd December. He was taken to hospital, where he expired from shock etc. He told Principal Warder West (in English) that he cut himself because he did not want to leave Hongkong. The knife was found in the cell by Mr. Franks (Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol) and it was identified by Wong Choi's son.

The inquest was held by the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) and Messrs. H. W. Pedley, A. Tucker, and P. M. Marsh (jurors) yesterday, and a verdict was returned that Wong Choi did feloniously kill himself. The Coroner said it was evident that the deceased managed to conceal his knife in some way or other.

SCENE IN JAPANESE DIET.

PREMIER STRUCK BY ANGRY MEMBER.

Describing the scenes of rowdyism in the Japanese Diet when votes of impeachment were rejected the *Japan Gazette* refers to the attack on Count Okuma in the following words:—

This last remark stung the Opposition to the quick, and the Seiyukai members demanded a withdrawal or explanation, the whole House being thrown into a state of confusion. All the efforts of Mr. Shimada, the President, to restore order were fruitless. Though the Premier continued his speech, his words were completely drowned in the uproar. Meanwhile, Mr. Muto and several other members of the Seiyukai ascended the rostrum and laid hands on the Premier. Mr. Muto seized the notes of the Premier's speech, which were lying on the desk, and threw them on the floor, and even took the Premier by the arm. The Premier freed himself, when the infuriated member struck the Premier, who lost his balance and tottered, but Mr. Yamazaki, the Count's private secretary, came to his assistance and supported him. Some thirty attendants hastened to the assistance of the Premier, and Mr. Muto and other members were, after a few minutes, forced back to their seats, while the Premier, assisted by several persons, was escorted outside the House.

CHINA'S NEW DYNASTY.

NO PREJUDICE TO BE SHEWN.

It is reported from a reliable source, says the *Hsin Chun Kuo Pao*, that in consideration of the need of men of ability in the founding of a new dynasty, the President has determined to show no prejudice and to employ as many capable men as possible in the Government service. The paper points out that the President has consulted with the Secretary of State and intends to recall some twenty members of the dissolved parliament, at the head of whom is Mr. C. T. Wang, to Peking for appointments.

THE WAR.

COMPULSION FOR SINGLE MEN.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

STORIES OF "PERSIA" SURVIVORS.

TERRIFYING EXPERIENCES.

ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

GERMANY ON INHUMANITY.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "PERSIA" OUTRAGE.

SURVIVORS' NARRATIVES.

MALTA, January 6th.

The survivors of the *Persia* relate their terrible experiences. After the torpedoing the *Persia* shivered and took a heavy list. Many of the boats were unable to get away, and there was no time for panic.

The boat containing Lord Montagu of Beaulieu also contained two other passengers and eight of the crew, of which number seven were lascars. They were absolutely lacking in everything, even water. The boat was oarless and tossed helplessly about for thirty-one hours. The occupants were utterly exhausted when picked up.

Lord Montagu is staying with the Governor.

LORD MONTAGU'S EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, January 8th.

Lord Montagu, in an interview at Malta, confirms the previous narrative of the sinking. He says that three boats were smashed whilst being lowered, and many people were thrown into the sea. The *Persia* sank stern first. There were many severe explosions when the water was reached, and also fires. Lord Montagu was swept off the deck and sucked down. When he came to the surface he found himself surrounded by people struggling for their life. He also saw three boats bottom upwards. Each person struggled to catch floating wreckage. After being in the water for several hours, during which time many died, he was finally rescued by the Holt liner *Ningchow*. The Lascars, he says, acted very well.

EXPLOSION OF PORT BOILER.

LONDON, January 5th.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Persia* reports that the wake of the torpedo was observed one second before impact. The forward port boiler exploded, accelerating the disaster.

AMERICA TO HURRY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has cabled the American Consuls at Alexandria, Malta and Cairo to gather immediately all available information from the survivors of the *Persia*, the idea being to obtain definite information speedily.

RECRUITING BOOM IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, January 5th.

There has been a striking improvement in Australian recruiting. Mr. Hughes, the Premier, says the *Persia* outrage has stiffened the determination of the Allies to destroy the International Criminal at all costs.

M.M. LINER CHASED BY SUBMARINE.

MARSEILLES, January 6th.

The Messageries Maritimes liner *Karnak* was returning with the survivors of the sunken steamer *Abelia* when she was chased for several hours by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The *Karnak* zigzagged and escaped.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

GERMANY'S PET TOPIC.

LONDON, January 5th.

The Foreign Office, in a statement, shows how Germany practices in the Baltic the freedom of the seas which she accuses Great Britain of violating.

The Germans frequently send Swedish vessels with Prize crews to Swinemunde, where they are delayed at least forty-eight hours, though the ship's papers are in perfect order, and despite official Swedish telegrams intimating the departures of steamers and guaranteeing that they carry no contraband. Already some 600 have been detained.

Swedish skippers consider that Germany is trying to impress northern nations with her sea power. Many claims are pending against Germany.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GERMAN ARMED STEAMER.

LONDON, January 6th.

It is officially announced that a naval expedition to Tanganyika attacked a German armed steamer in the Kingani and forced her to surrender after a ten minutes action. All the German officers were killed. The steamer, though sinking, was brought to port.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DELICATE POSITION OF GREEK GOVERNMENT.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF CONSULS.

ATHENS, January 6th.

The position of the Government is a delicate one, as Germany holds Greece responsible for the arrests of the Consuls at Solonika. The Entente diplomatists consider it possible that the Greek authorities at Salonika will be temporarily removed in the event of an enemy invasion of Macedonia.

ROYAL FELICITATION.

ATHENS, January 6th.

King Peter has telegraphed to King Constantine his high satisfaction at enjoying the hospitality of "a friendly allied nation."

MONTENEGRINS RECAPTURE DECHANIPLAVA.

CETINJE, January 5th.

The Montenegrins have recaptured Dechaniplava, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

ROME, January 6th.

A *communiqué* states that two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to fly over Verona but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns and forced to retire towards the north.

There have been artillery duels at Monte Croco and Carnia, to the advantage of the Italians. The enemy attacked on Monte Sanzchelle, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORT FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 5th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that on the southern portion of the front artillery has been more active than usual. Early in the morning, an attack on one of our advanced posts near Maricourt was driven off by rifle fire.

A number of our aeroplanes made a successful bomb raid on the aerodrome at Douai. A German aeroplane dropped a few bombs on Boulogne, but did no damage.

ENEMY WORKS DAMAGED.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY "SEARCHING."

PARIS, January 6th. 1.45 a.m.

A *communiqué* states.—Artillery severely damaged enemy-works between Soissions and Rheims, and also searched the weak points of the enemy front in Champagne, wrecking trenches and blowing up ammunition depots.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT LOOS.

LONDON, January 5th.

Mr. Tennant, in the House of Commons announced that the casualties at Loos were 2,378 officers and 57,288 men.

Mr. Tennant gave the following analysis of the figures:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	773	10,345
Wounded	1,288	38,095

GERMANY'S HOUR OF PUNISHMENT.

PARIS, January 5th.

General Joffre, in a New Year message to his armies says: "The hour of punishment for Germany is striking. While the enemy talks of peace we only think of War and Victory."

GERMANS REPULSED.

PARIS, January 5th. 4.20 p.m.

A *communiqué* states that the Germans, after a violent bombardment, attacked in the Tahure region, but were completely repulsed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, January 6th.

Desperate fighting continues north-east of Czernowitz. The Russians are steadily advancing. All the enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with the heaviest losses. A Russian regiment captured 1,061 men and four machine-guns.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

UNPARALLELED DECLINE IN EXCHANGE ON GERMANY.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

There is much comment in banking circles on the decline in exchange on Germany to 75½. This is the lowest exchange rate since the beginning of the war and is probably unparalleled.

In contradistinction to this, Sterling rose 4 points to 74½, which is the highest rate since August.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

PETROGRAD, January 5th.

A Tabriz report says that the pro-Russian Sardar Reshid has been appointed Governor of the Heir to the Throne, who is a minor, and Governor-General of the province of Azerbaijan. Thus Sardar Reshid becomes the actual Governor of Azerbaijan.

Two German officers, who escaped from Russian custody at Etirkrihzt, with a well-known Russian revolutionary who was an accomplice, have been arrested at Zendjan.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, January 6th.

General Townshend reports that Kut-el-Amara was heavily shelled for an hour on Sunday, since when it has been quiet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCES MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

NO CASE MADE OUT FOR GENERAL COMPULSION.

LONDON, January 6th.

The House of Commons was crowded for the debate on compulsion. Many members on active service obtained leave to be present and were there in khaki. Lord Derby was among those in the Peers' gallery.

Mr. Asquith, introducing the Military Service Bill, said that the measure was the result of the deliberations on Lord Derby's report, the figures of which were wonderfully encouraging and ought to convince both the Allies and the enemy that the people of Great Britain had their hearts in the war. (Cheers.)

Speaking for himself, Mr. Asquith opined that no case had been made out for general compulsion. The Bill could be supported by those who on grounds of principle or expediency were opposed to conscription. His pledge was given because of the overwhelming evidence that the married men who were willing to serve were holding back in large numbers. If the assurance had not been given the whole recruiting campaign was in danger of breaking down. He emphasised that after his pledge was given he received no sign of protest or remonstrance.

Mr. Asquith considered that the number of unrecruited single men was a substantial and even a considerable amount, and said that Sir John Simon thought the figures might be reduced to an inestimable quantity. But he did not agree with Sir John Simon that the Bill would be confined to an area to which the Derby scheme applied. The Bill provided that the unmarrieds, and widowers without children, from 18 to 41, who had no ground for exemption, should be deemed to have done their duty to the State as if attested. The Act would come into force fourteen days after Royal assent, and the appointed date would be twenty-one days after the assent, and enlistment was for the period of the war from the appointed date. Territorials enlisted for home service came under the Bill, the exemptions including men working in the National interest, men with dependents, and also conscientious objectors to combatant service. (Laughter.) Mr. Asquith pointed out that a similar exemption was made by Pitt in favour of the Quakers. The proposal was also modelled on South African and New Zealand legislation, but exemption would only apply to combatant duties.

The grounds of exemption were carefully devised to meet all possible hardships, and a Service Tribunal would hear applications for exemption, with an appeal to a final London Tribunal. The Bill did not apply to Ireland. He would have been glad, personally, to have done without the Bill, but he considered it was necessary, and was sanguine enough to anticipate that it would meet with general approval. The group system was re-opened to allow these men to attest.

Mr. Asquith's tone was most conciliatory. He concluded by expressing the hope that compulsion would become a dead letter. "Let men come in now of their own free-will." The military authorities would re-open the groups for that purpose.

Sir JOHN SIMON followed Mr. Asquith. He said he thought the Bill should be resisted. No-one could say how many youths could be spared or how many were shirking. He expressed regret at his severance from Mr. Asquith, but said that he regarded voluntarism as a vital principle in National life, and added that there were some Ministers still on the Treasury Bench whose opinions thereon were indistinguishable from his own. He contended that among single men there were large classes, such as sailors in the Mercantile Marine, who ought not to be reckoned. Consequently, no-one could be so bold as to declare that more than a negligible number was left.

Mr. BONAR LAW, replying to the criticisms of Mr. Asquith's pledge, said that without it the Derby scheme would have been an absolute failure. The Government had deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the Bill was necessary to win the war, and a responsibility as great as the Government's rested on every member attempting to thwart its efforts.

Colonel SEELY was cheered when he urged all to support the Government and thus give a message to our brave Allies that we were determined with them, to suffer all in order to win a righteous victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. REDMOND greatly regretted that his party could not support the Bill, because Ireland regarded this as her war, and would make every sacrifice to win. But the Bill was unnecessary, and he believed we had more men than we could train and equip. He concluded by remarking that he would support Sir John Simon in any action he might take.

Mr. HODGE said the attitude of Labour would largely depend on to-morrow's Labour conference. He was grateful to the Premier for giving another day for debate, and asked the Government for an assurance that the Bill would not be the preliminary to a permanent measure. Also, if Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman were behind the Bill.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, in a brief speech, affirmed that the voluntary system had given results far greater than could have been predicted. Recently, however, voluntary recruits had failed to provide the necessary trained Reserves, and now the pledge given to the married men must be redeemed. He had hoped that the war might have been finished with voluntarism, which had done so well.

Lord Kitchener concluded by remarking that he did not consider the present change would be any derogation of the principle of voluntarism. It only affected one class of men, among whom were a certain number with a poor idea of the duties of a citizen. But while some were shirkers there were undoubtedly others not joining who had valid reasons, and the latter would be only too happy if the Government should decide their doubts. He was speaking as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war.

CASE MADE OUT FOR COMPULSION.

The morning papers generally admit that Mr. Asquith has made out a case for the compulsion of single men.

The *Times* says that the Bill fulfills the pledge given and nothing more.

The *Daily Mail* expresses the view that the speech has satisfied unprejudiced critics.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks that if compulsion is introduced it could hardly be introduced in a more objectionable manner.

These represent the spirit of the comments of the other papers, with the exception of the *Daily News*, which thinks that a general election in a few weeks is probable.

ULSTERITES STRONG PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION.

LONDON, January 5th.

At a meeting of Irish Unionist M.Ps, Sir Edward Carson presiding, it was unanimously resolved that the reported intention to exclude Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was an insult and a humiliation to the loyal and patriotic population of the country, and an abandonment of the principle of equality of sacrifice on the part of the King's subjects.

TRADE UNION SUPPORT.

The Boilermakers' Society have decided to support the Government's Military Service proposals. It is understood that other Trade Unions are prepared to adopt the same course, under certain safeguards.

PRESS COMMENTS ON LORD DERBY'S FIGURES.

LONDON, January 5th.

Generally, this morning's Press comments on Lord Derby's figures can be summed up as a conclusion that the Government could not come to any other decision than to bring in a measure of compulsion.

The exception is the *Daily Chronicle*, which suggests that before compulsion is enforced those who have not volunteered should be compelled to appear before tribunals and state their reasons.

The *Daily News* trusts that the measure will be restricted to its narrowest limits.

FORD'S PEACE PILGRIMS.

PERMITTED TO GO THROUGH GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, January 5th.

A Berlin telegram says the German Government has given permission to Ford's peace pilgrims to travel to The Hague *via* Germany.

SIR JOHN SIMON AS A PRIVATE MEMBER.

LONDON, January 5th.

Sir John Simon (who has just resigned office as Home Secretary) sat in the House of Commons to-day, on the Liberal side behind the Treasury Bench. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman answered the questions as usual.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY ACCUSES BRITISH OF INHUMANITY.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S CRUSHING REJOINDER.

LONDON, January 5th.

A White Paper has been issued which contains a Memorandum by the German Government demanding the trial for murder of the Captain and crew of the British auxiliary cruiser *Baralong*.

The Memorandum contains the sworn statements of six American muleteers who were on board the British steamer *Nicosian*. These Americans allege that on August 19th, seventy miles south of Queenstown, their steamer was stopped by a German submarine, which opened fire on the *Nicosian*. After the crew had been removed they noticed a steamer which they say was the *Baralong* approaching, flying the American flag. She had large shields on her sides on which the American flag was painted. This vessel fired rifles and guns on the submarine until she sank. Then the Germans jumped into the water.

The German Memorandum further gives allegations by these witnesses that the *Baralong* continued to fire on the Germans in the water, and says two witnesses swear that orders were given to take no prisoners, and, further, that four Germans found aboard the *Nicosian* in the engine-room and screw tunnel were killed.

Sir Edward Grey made a crushing reply, affirming, in the first place, that His Majesty's Government did not accept these allegations. He then pointed out that Great Britain notes with great satisfaction, though with some surprise, the anxiety of Germany that the principles of civilised warfare should be vindicated, and asks why the case of the *Baralong* should be singled out. He suggests that this case, with three Naval incidents occuring in the same forty-eight hours as when the *Baralong* sank a submarine and rescued the *Nicosian*, should be submitted to an impartial tribunal—for example, one composed of United States Naval Officers: Firstly, the incident of the *Arabic* murder of 47 non-combatants; secondly, that of the German destroyer bombarding the helpless crew of a British submarine stranded on the Danish coast; and, thirdly, the steamer *Ruel*, which was attacked by a German submarine though it offered no resistance, and the ship's boats were fired on, one man being killed and eight severely wounded, though there was no reason for this cold-blooded and cowardly outrage.

The British Government, said Sir Edward Grey, does not think it necessary to reply to the suggestion that the British Navy has been guilty of inhumanity. It had rescued 1,150 German sailors, often in cases of great difficulty and peril, while the German Navy could show no such record.

JAVA TEA.

AND BONA FIDE BUYERS.

LONDON, January 6th.

The importers of Java tea have been asked to create a Tea Commission, with headquarters at Amsterdam, to co-operate with the Dutch Oversea Trust, and to draw up a list of *bona fide* buyers to whom tea will be exclusively sold. The Oversea Trust will be authorised to inspect the tea, warehouses, shops and books.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

SYDNEY, January 5th.

Seismograph readings record an earthquake, probably in the South Seas.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 5th.

The death is reported of the French writer, M. Francis Charmes.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN AFRICA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.

The fact that Germany was preparing for war at least two years before the actual outbreak is proved by the discovery of enormous supplies of ammunition in Damaraland. Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, speaking in Natal, said that the supplies of ammunition were sufficient to equip 90,000 men; "proving to his mind that the Germans hoped to overthrow the Government of the Union aided by rebellion." These stores, it was shown, came over in 1912 and German agents throughout the province had organised, it was discovered, an elaborate system by means of which explosives came through in disguise.

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Being "built to stay thin" means only that your digestive tract is so disarranged that it doesn't properly prepare the fat producing elements of your food for assimilation by your blood. Or, it may mean that your blood itself lacks the red corpuscle—the carrying power—to properly absorb these flesh producing ingredients.

In either event the major portion of your needed, normal nourishment goes to waste. It isn't food that makes folks fat. It's what the blood absorbs from the food—the sugars, starches, albuminoids of what you eat. If your body absorbed all the fat making material you eat you would plump up to proper portions very quickly.

You can quickly stop this waste by eating SARGOL with your meals and by stopping it you can easily, rapidly and safely gain from ten to thirty pounds of solid, health weight. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive. A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

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WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.
64

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.30 a.m.—The anti-cyclone is moving eastward. It is now central ove Korea.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China and over Japan. It is nearly stationary in southern districts.

The monsoon will remain strong along the east coast of China, but will moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m to-day, 2.83 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. to N.E. winds fresh to moderate; overcast rain.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	N.E. winds, moderate.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.10	30.10
Temperature	60	56	58
Humidity..... ..	91	92	93
Wind Direction ..	North	NNE	North
„ Force	3	4	1
Weather	or	or	or
Rain	—	2.86	—

Highest open air Temperature on 5th ... 67

Lowest open air Temperature on 5th ... 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 7th to 13th January, 1916

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong. Mean Time	Height	LOW WATER H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	7	m 11 58	4 4	m 5 13	0 2
		10 41 a	8 2	3 50 a	3 2
Satur.	8	0 38 a	4 5	m 5 56	0 5
		11 34 a	7 6	3 42 a	3 2
Sun.	9	1 19 a	4 6	m 6 40	1 0
				5 38 a	3 3
Mon.	10	m 0 29	6 8	m 7 23	1 5
		2 1 a	4 8	6 41 a	3 5
Tues.	11	m 1 29	6 0	m 8 5	2 2
		2 45 a	5 0	7 56 a	3 6
Wed.	12	m 2 34	5 2	m 8 46	2 7
		3 34 a	5 4	10 0 a	3 5
Thurs.	13	m 3 59	4 5	m 9 27	2 1
		4 24 a	5 7	11 54 a	3 1

DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE KING'S BENCH.

LADY NOVELIST TAKES POISON.

A highly dramatic scene in the King's Bench Division marked the close of an action by Miss Annesley Kenealy, the authoress, against Messrs. Smith & Son for alleged slander.

"In this action," said Miss Kenealy in closing her address to the jury, "you are practically trying a woman for her life."

Mr. Justice Coleridge—I am not conscious of that.

Miss Kenealy—I am very serious about it. My pen is the only defence between me and starvation. I have absolutely no resources whatever but the income from my pen.

Miss Kenealy then resumed her seat.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said—I rule that there is no evidence to go to the jury, and I give judgment for the defendants with costs.

Miss Kenealy rose at the solicitors' table in the well of the court, and quickly raised to her lips a small white glass phial. The act was almost unnoticed.

Throughout the case she had frequently used smelling salts. Standing with the phial in her hand she exclaimed to the judge: "I told your lordship you were trying a woman for her life. I have taken enough poison to kill five people. You have ruined my life!"

She collapsed. She dropped back on to her seat, her arms outspread on the table; her head sank on to her arms. She sobbed for a moment and then passed into apparent unconsciousness.

A lady friend, sitting near by, put her arm round Miss Kenealy and loosened the furs round her neck. Attendants hurried towards her.

The judge asked if a doctor was in court. Apparently there was none. A lady hurried from the back of the court and gave assistance, and the usher and several other persons close by carried Miss Kenealy from the court to an adjacent room. Meanwhile a doctor had been found in another court—Dr. E. Keith, of the R.A.M.C. Under his direction Miss Kenealy was removed on an ambulance to Charing Cross Hospital, where after treatment she recovered.

The case which terminated thus was one in which Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, publishers and circulating librarians, were alleged by Miss Kenealy, who as an authoress sought damages, to have made slanderous statements to other circulating librarians concerning her last published novel, "A Waterfly's Wooing." They placed her book on their "restricted list" and implied, she alleged, that it was "too immoral for general circulation." This proceeding and their attitude towards her previous publications had deprived her, she said, of all means of livelihood during the war. Messrs. Smith & Son in their pleaded defences said that the words complained of were incapable of a defamatory meaning and that they took precautionary measure because they thought the book contained ground for a possible libel action in a passage dealing with an imaginary Russian dressmaking establishment in Mount-street, where the story said baccarat and bridge playing were carried on.

The plaintiff replied that she named the dressmaker Madame Sonia because that was a common name in Russia and was not used in London, as she was careful to ascertain that the London Directory contained no dressmaker of that name.

POSITION IN THE BALKANS.

"FLIGHT OF SCANTY REMNANTS."

"With the flight of the scanty remnants of the Serbian Army into the Albanian mountains our great operations against the same are brought to a close." This remarkable sentence from the unusually long and pompous announcement which the German Headquarters have issued would seem to imply that its authors have no taste for a winter campaign among the fastnesses to which the main body of our Serbian Allies are slowly retiring. A decision not to follow them into the hills may be well advised, for, hard as life and movement in this wilderness are at this bitter season to the Serbian mountaineers, they would be many times harder to the best equipped of regular armies. The Headquarters explain it by declaring that their objects have been accomplished. They have established, they say, communications with Bulgaria and with the Turkish Empire. That is undeniable, though the communications may not be altogether so secure as the Germans would desire. The rest of the report is devoted to magnifying the greatness of the feat which the three Powers have achieved, and to a statement of the dates when they got their armies in motion. "Impenetrable" mountains and "impassable" roads confronted them, but they penetrated the one and passed along the other. The Serbians, they acknowledge with magnanimous condescension, fought bravely, but the Germans and their allies took more than 100,000 of them prisoners, while their own losses have been "extremely moderate." Everything went smoothly and successfully from the first, and all and sundry whom it may concern—particularly those in the Balkan Peninsula—are given to understand what a terrible and resistless weapon is "my destructive sword." The enumeration of the armies employed to crush the poor little Balkan people, whom Austria-Hungary thought herself competent to "chastise" single-handed until a cruel experience taught her better, somewhat detracts from the glory of the operation, however calculated it may be to intimidate other Balkan States. It took a combination of von Mackensen's group, von Koevess' Austrian army—"reinforced by Germans"—von Galliwitz's army, and two Bulgarian armies on the flank to drive the Serbians to the mountains into which it is apparently not thought expedient to follow them. All the available forces of two mighty Empires, treacherously aided by the whole strength of the most powerful of Balkan States, were summoned to the task, and boast that they have performed it, though they leave the Serbian Army "in being."—*Times.*

THE ONLY POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS.

"A PEACE TO PROTECT THE GENERATIONS OF THE FUTURE."

[BY THE RT. HON. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.]

A friend of mine was recently in charge of a small hospital for wounded Belgians. The men were disconsolate and depressed all the day-time, but in the evening would find some cheerfulness in gathering round the fire and inventing new tortures for the Kaiser. The officer, solitary, in the day-time was fairly content. It was in the evening that the misery of his country and his own condition ate into his soul. One such evening my friend was sitting with him in the heart of a fierce autumn tempest, which continually banged the door open, letting in a tempest of rain and wind. After rising to close it several times, "Ah, cette porte!" he exclaimed in anger; but a little later, with a sad smile as of apology, "Enfin j'aurais tort de m'en plaindre. La Paix pourrait bien entrer un jour par-là!"

"Peace one day may enter through that door." It is the longing of half Europe, careless by what wild tempest Peace may be borne into the humble homes of the poor. This longing for peace extends as much among our enemies as ourselves. All letters and travellers from Germany bring the same cry: "O that Peace would come!" "We have a great wish for peace." "We cannot endure much longer the sufferings of this terrible war." The scarcity of food, the fear of future consequences, the unassuageable loss of the dead, the unappeasable anxiety for the living—these are characteristic of the "common people" of all the nations now engaged in the destruction of Europe. Yet this longing for peace is entirely compatible with a determination on both sides that neither will yield until each has gained its end. "Chatter about peace," based on internationalism, or the horrors of war, or useless attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable, are futile and vain. Not by such doors will Peace again enter the world.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S PLEDGE.

No Government to-day is likely to offer terms of peace which would be tolerated by its enemies. The combat will continue until attrition or economic exhaustion has compelled our enemies as it compelled France in 1871, to sue for peace. Nor would any advantage be gained (as some persons of intelligence seem to think) by us at this time putting forth terms which our enemies might use as a basis of bargaining. For the very promulgation of these terms might in themselves defeat their own objects, and be interpreted as a sign of weakness to neutrals who to-day worship not Right, but Strength. Yet unofficial suggestions of at least the possibility of an end fill the magazines: from the one side which is content with the evacuation of Belgium, to the other which demands the crucifixion of the Kaiser. A saner method would be an attempt to interpret the Prime Minister's deliberate definition, in terms of territories, finance and protection against the recurrence of "the greatest calamity Europe has ever seen."

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. That is a great task worthy of a great nation."

And the minimum of interpretation of so inspiring and righteous an ideal has been interpreted non-officially to me by some such scheme as follows:

Belgium will be restored to complete independence, with an indemnity paid by Germany adequate to the rebuilding of her ruined cities and villages, the revival of her destroyed industries, and full compensation for her disabled and her dead.

France will receive Alsace and Lorraine, an indemnity for all damage done in the present conquered provinces. But also a natural and defensive boundary. "It is only," as M. Briand declared last week, "when we have made it impossible for Germany to attack the independence of other nations that we can talk about Peace." The natural boundary which would render their attack for ever unrepeatable, alike upon Belgium and upon France, is the boundary of the Rhine. And it would seem that either Belgium or France or some neutralised internationally guaranteed buffer State should "make it for ever impossible" for the German hordes to flood over westward, killing, burning, and outraging, as they did fifteen months ago. Let Germany remain, therefore, behind the Rhine, which is its natural western boundary.

Denmark shall receive Schleswig, which is purely Danish. German Austrian, and Russian Poland shall be united under the Tsar, or a King appointed by him; and thus the revival of a martyr nation (like Ireland in the west) would reveal to the world that ideals are more powerful than material things, for ideals of nations may sleep, but never die.

THE FUTURE OF THE TURK.

Italy would receive Trentino and the whole of Italy Irredenta. The Turkish Empire would be torn to fragments, and Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Thrace divided amongst those who would develop and revive these once fair places now desolated under alien rule. The Turks would generally be penned up in Central Anatolia, where they would be compelled to learn work instead of massacre. And that great flood of infamy which swarmed into Europe, destroyed great nations, welled up to the walls of Vienna, and caused in five centuries ruin, misery, and desolation unfathomable, will have come to an end for ever.

Serbia will be restored with a heavy indemnity from Austria and Hungary to repair the vast damage done. She will receive Bosnia and Herzegovina, full, adequate access to the Adriatic, and all of Austria that is Serb; and her lamentation to-day will to-morrow be turned into rejoicing.

A united Rumania, a united Greece is possible if these nations can rise to the height of their opportunity. Italy procured unity out of "a geographical expression" because she thought Italian unity worth fighting for—in 1830, in '48, in '59, in '66. If Greece or Rumania consider that Greece irredenta or Transylvania are not worth fighting for they will never receive them in the end. For a Government and nation which will not risk its life for its enslaved brethren is a Government and nation unfit by such cowardice to be given the privilege of ruling over them, even if liberated by other hands.

The German fleet should be surrendered, and either sunk or divided up amongst the Allies. All Zeppelin or Zeppelin hangars should be burnt. They have proved useless in warfare, and merely machines for killing unarmed women and children. The German colonies, worthless in themselves, must remain as trophies for the nations who have conquered them—South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, France and Japan.

On some such basis European peace might be secured. The terms may seem unduly favourable to Germany; but no German would be left ruled by or subjected to another race; and no other race would be ruled by a German. Nationality would be vindicated, and only by nationality being vindicated is there hope of peace.

There are some who would desire to interfere with Germany's internal organisation, depose the Kaiser, insist on a Constitutional monarch or a Republic. History denies the utility of all such previous efforts. The Treaty of Vienna, which was to bring universal Peace to the world, forced an undesired Government on France. But the ghost of Napoleon roamed for more than a generation through an uneasy Europe, placed Napoleon the Little on his uncle's throne, and created eighteen years of almost continuous wars. It would be better to hope that, in bitterness at what they have suffered, German Socialism and what remains of German Liberalism will of its own free will send packing all the Kaisers, Princelets, Archdukes, and the rest of a predatory unclean brood; and that in five years or ten, or perhaps twenty, a disillusioned Germany, freed from power to do mischief, mourning the gigantic number of its dead and its hopeless financial collapses, may enter again the comity of the nations of Europe.

A PROTECTIVE PEACE.

And this moderate peace would be a protective peace also: a peace to protect the generations of the future. Lugubrious pessimists in the House of Lords describe indefinite conflict followed by revolution and anarchy, after which "great portions of the Continent of Europe will be little better than a wilderness, peopled by old men, women, and children." Well, "in some awful moment in which heaven has joined great issues good or bad for human kind," the men and women of a day have always been ready to face the chance of that nightmare—for the welfare of the men and women of to-morrow and all future time. Lord Milner, in one of his mischievous speeches, has denounced the delusion of optimism from which he thinks great parts of this country are suffering. There are no "delusions of optimism" in this country. There is a kind of creeping paralysis of pessimism which weakens the hand to strike and unnerves the will and resolution to continue. This, at the moment, is the greatest danger to this nation. It spreads quietly, like a miasma or poisonous gas, although the end is recognised by all sane men to be inevitable—and that end, necessary. Granted certain conclusions: that we can maintain our export trade and industries in order to finance all the Allies (for a far more possible danger than defeat in the field is bankruptcy); that during next year several millions of Russians can be equipped and armed; that the Allies will maintain their resolution not to make a separate peace; that the Union Sacree continues unimpaired at home; and, above all, that the British Fleet remains unconquered and unconquerable; victory is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, even if Germany got to Constantinople and Bagdad and Peking, and annexed the whole of Asia to their territories. However much the blood spilt and the treasure destroyed, "la Paix pourrait bien entrer un jour paria." It is quite true that if one man could apprehend personally all the suffering alike of combatants and non-combatants—Belgium, Armenia, Poland, the trenches—he would go mad. But it is also true that if one man could apprehend personally all the sufferings of the world during any day of peace he would go mad also. At least we shall insure such terms that a tragedy such as the present shall never occur again; that the nightmare in which Europe has been living for forty years shall come to an end.

SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE.

And if you ask for a reason for this gigantic sacrifice you can find it in Mr. Belloc's justification of the wild warfare of his "Rebel":—

All these I mean to do,
For fear perhaps my little son
Should brave his hands as I have done.

Or, in simpler fashion, in the story told by M. Albert Thomas to the Labour members in London, of a soldier on leave in France who rose from the back of a hall at a meeting to which he had come with his twelve-year-old boy, where the speakers were voicing discontent: "Comrades, I am suprised to hear what is now being said. We who have been with the Colours know all about fatigue, the suffering and demoralisation of trench warfare; but we are to-day in the same mind as we were at the beginning. I went to fight in order that my son here might never have to go to war. If I am to die, then I shall die, but I do not want him to see war. To avoid this we will make every sacrifice—our liberty, our blood, our life."—*Daily Chronicle.*

SERBIAN REFUGEES IN DIRE STRAITS.

HUNGER AND MISERY ON THE MARCH.

The *United Press* (New York) publishes a further dispatch from its special correspondent, Mr. William G. Shepherd, depicting the terrible suffering of the Serbian population now fleeing through Albania before the advance of the invaders, in which the correspondent says:—

The entire world must prepare to shudder when all that is happening on the Albanian refugee trails finally comes to light. The horrors of the flight of the hapless Serbian people are growing with the arrival here of each new contingent from the devastated district. They say that nearly the whole route from Prizrend to Monastir is lined with corpses of human beings and the carcasses of horses and mules dead of starvation, while thousands of old men, women, and children are lying on the rocks and in the thickets beside the trail exhausted and without food, awaiting the end.

The hordes of Serbians and Albanians, as well as the Austrian prisoners, of whom there are 50,000, who have been moving through this desolate country, have in some places, like vultures, stripped the flesh from dead animals to appease their hunger. At night the women and children, ill-clad and numbed with cold, struggle pitifully about meagre fires of mountain shrub beside the trail, to resume in the morning the weary march toward their supposed goal of safety—Monastir. But by the time this dispatch is printed Monastir, too, may be in the hands of the enemy. This will leave them to the mercy of the inhospitable mountain fastnesses, where for the past two days a terrific blizzard has been raging, or to the Bulgarians.

Among those who, after experiencing the terrors of the trail, have arrived safely in Saloniki, are Dr. G. Landsborough Findlay and his wife, Lady Blanche Sibyl Findlay. They travelled in company with a party of eight English doctors and 16 English women nurses. All had trudged afoot for seven days through the Albanian mountains along paths buried in snow and mud. They were woefully short of supplies even at the start of their journey, their food consisting only of bread, a small quantity of which they had commandeered. Fifteen of their 20 pack-mules died of hunger on the way. On the last day's march, when within sight of Monastir, they passed three dead men on the trail. Heroic efforts have been made by the British in Greece to alleviate the distress of the trail sufferers.

Twenty motor-cars, loaded with flour, are now fighting their way through the blizzard towards Dibra. Pack animals will have to be secured to carry the flour the remainder of the distance, and it is greatly feared that these will not be available. The ragged remnants of the Serbian Army are now retreating toward Elbasan. Nothing definite is known here of the whereabouts of the families of the British, Russian, and French Ministers to Serbia, but they are reported to be among the trail refugees in Albania making for Monastir.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

PEACE MEETING STORMED.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD CHASED OFF.

A pacifist meeting in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C., on November 29th was routed five minutes before the time for starting. Mr. Ramsay MacDonal, M.P., Mr. Ponsonby, M.P., Mr. Tom Richardson, M.P., and others were chased from the platform. The victors flourished a red-lettered placard: "The Anzac Motto: Victory before Peace." A recruiting meeting, with plenty of spirited speaking, followed.

The precise object of the meeting was not clear. The tickets announced "Union of Democratic Control. (London Federation) Public Meeting"; but the list of speakers included Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. E. D. Morel, and Mr. Charles Trevelyan, M.P.

Are we downhearted?" and volleys of cheers proclaimed the presence of the opposition and there was an early scuffle with the stewards, in which a silk-hatted man who was making for the front was repulsed. A minute later shrill whistles sounded and, with exultant cheers the invaders swept up the three gangways. Stewards massed in the central one delayed the charge for a moment, but the position was outflanked by the rush along the side aisles.

From two sides simultaneously the platform was stormed. Khaki figures swept over the Press table, clambered over the platform railing, and dropped into the enemy's position. The pacifist speakers, guarding a number of women, beat a retreat to the side steps. Here they encountered other platoons of the invaders and there was some hearty scuffling and pushing and squeezing before they were bustled into the corridors.

Volley after volley of cheers was raised, the Anzac posters were waved in triumph, and swagger canes lashing on to tables and chairs added to the clatter. Evil-smelling chemicals shed their fumes around. No blood was spilt, so far as could be seen, and a steward's torn coat was the chief visible sign of the conflict.

There were cheers for the King, "The Maple Leaf" was sung, then "Rule, Britannia," and finally "God Save the King."

Mr. Pethick Lawrence clambered unrecognized on to the platform and took his stand, smiling, beside the soldiers. Then he was "spotted" and, with a cry of delight, the crowd hauled him down before the impromptu recruiting speeches were delivered.

The police cleared Fleet Lane, a narrow thoroughfare at the side of the building, and pacifists and some of the flushed and triumphant captors of the meeting got away by the back door.

TO SMASH SERBIA!

GERMANY'S AIM IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

[BY CRAWFURD PRICE, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY ON THE BALKANS.]

There are few hearts in Great Britain to-day that do not go out to our Serbian Allies in profound admiration of the magnificent struggle they are waging against overwhelming odds, and in intense sympathy for the terrible sufferings they are enduring in defence of their homeland and the common cause of civilisation and progress.

In its conception this fourth invasion of Serbia, prepared during long months by an enemy who leaves little to chance, was possessed of a twofold object. First and foremost, it was an operation planned to cleave a way through to Constantinople and at one stroke rob our adventure in Gallipoli of its possibilities and partially nullify the effect of our blockade of Germany.

In this it has succeeded. A through connection from Antwerp to Baghdad is now but a question of engineers and navvies. The amount of copper, cotton, and grain which Germany may receive is limited only by the facilities available for its transport, while the existing Turkish legions will be reofficered and rearmed, and a new and formidable army of young virile Turks swept into the net of Prussian militarism. This result alone was well worth the heavy price which the Kaiser has been called upon to pay, and, if we may apply the lesson, it would have been equally well worth blocking.

It does not mean that Germany is going to win; it affects little our chances of ultimate victory. But it sets back the day of triumph. It entails a vastly increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and it enormously complicates a definite settlement of outstanding Balkan problems in our favour. And if I may hazard a suggestion, I will say that neighbouring neutrals have been even more impressed by the marked absence of preparation which has distinguished our eleventh-hour attempt to help Serbia than by the tardy arrival of reinforcements. They, at any rate, appreciating the immense issues involved, fail to understand how the gain of a few miles of trenches in France and Flanders could be deemed of more importance than the checkmating of the German plan to link up with Constantinople.

GERMAN LEGIONS NAILED DOWN.

The second object of the Kaiser and his Allies was to achieve the annihilation of the Serbian people. They aimed at more than the mere destruction of King Peter's Army. They charged themselves with the systematic extermination of the entire Serbian race. For this phase of their diabolical effort to drench Europe with the blood of combatants and non-combatants alike they have well chosen their associates. Terror-ridden Belgium can speak with eloquent tongue of the German capacity for brutality; the first Austrian invasion of Serbia (August, 1914) presents abundant testimony of Austrian adaptability: while the Bulgarian campaigns of 1912 and 1913 demonstrate that King Ferdinand's troops have no superior in the Satanic arts of massacre and outrage.

Yet, thanks to the miraculous defence offered by the Serbians, and despite the delay of promised help from Great Britain and France, the Serbian Army is still intact, still contesting every inch of homeland, ready when the tide turns to press and harry the Teuton flank. An enemy wedge may be driven in 'twixt north and south, Marshal Putnik in Old Serbia may be separated from General Sarrail in New Serbia, two distinct campaigns may be rendered necessary: but William II., who thought to rid himself for ever of Serbian opposition and free his legions for work in other fields, finds them nailed down to the mountain fastnesses of the Balkans. Granted average fortune that will be the end of it. Not the longed-for victory, but another interminable line of trenches and dug-outs in an inhospitable land, where the courage and vitality of his "cannon fodder" will be sapped and drained by tempest and fatigue and the ever-growing pressure of the Allied offensive from the south. A sorry scheme of things at its best.

Every British or French soldier landed at Salonica will save a Serbian. They are worth saving, not only for their own sublime bravery and sacrifice, but because they are hardy peasant warriors with the legend of victory behind them who, refreshed and rearmed—as they will be if fate spreads its favours justly—will show themselves ready to break through the hostile barriers of men and machinery on the mountain heights and lead the Allies to victory and peace.

EVIDENCE FROM THE ENEMY.

Yet behind that curtain of Austro-German-Bulgarian bayonets there lies one of the greatest tragedies in history. We do not know the extent of the horrors which have been perpetrated in the name of German "Kultur" and Bulgarian avarice. Probably we shall never learn. But we get glimpses which open up an appalling vista—glimpses of old men, women, and infants who, unable to retire with the Army, have been put to the sword by the invading barbarians. We need no proofs from neutrals or war correspondents. The excuses of the enemy Press have already provided us with the necessary evidence.

"The Serbs," said the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* of October 21st, "destroy nothing in their retreat. On the contrary, their system is to leave the population behind in order the better to spy upon our Army. Our soldiers often bring in with the prisoners women marching with guns on their shoulders—that is to say, with the arms with which they have attacked our army. These women are very audacious and do not fear death, which, by the way, *most certainly awaits them.*"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of October 23rd wrote: "The war in Serbia has become a savage conflict of the people, in which old men, women, and children participate"; and the *Neue Freie Presse* of the date added: "It is a campaign of ancient times where not one stone is left upon another: where everything is destroyed." A day or two previously the *Berliner Tageblatt* declared: "In their fight the population attack and fire upon the soldiers, thus drawing greater hurt upon themselves, it being understood that each of these acts is punished on the spot."

Other and similar citations could be made from the German Press. As to the Bulgars, the Deputy-Speaker of the Bulgarian Sobranje, Dr. Momtchiloff, thus expressed himself in the Hungarian journal *Az Est*: "In the Serbian trenches fight many old men, women, and children who very often throw bombs. Everywhere the Serbian populations hoist white flags and wave handkerchiefs, and, when the troops enter, throw bombs upon them. The Bulgars were obliged to destroy an entire Serbian battalion who had put down their rifles in sign of surrender and, when the Bulgarian troops approached, commenced to throw bombs."

To those who know the Serbs no denial of these accusations will be necessary. The old men, women, and children of the country are little different from those of other lands. Poor and feeble, reduced by suffering and want, fearful of the vengeance of their enemies, they are incapable of the acts of resistance attributed to them. Teutons, Hungarians, and Bulgars, led on by their innate blood-lust and their determination to exterminate a race which bars their pathway to world-domination, are ruthlessly slaughtering the innocents who have been unable to flee before their onslaught. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*—*Daily Mail.*

AN AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEM.

THE EXCESS OF FEMALES.

Too many women is a problem that faces European countries already and will harass them indirectly for generations to come. Again civilization laughs at us! Figures showing just how great this problem is in the countries of Europe are summarized by the Indianapolis *Star*:—

There were 2,788,373 more females than males in the population of Great Britain, France, and Germany before the war was precipitated. Germany had a surplus of 845,661 and France of 645,211 women and girls compared with the number of men and boys.

Great Britain had a surplus of 1,927,501 women and girls before the war. The British losses in battle are estimated at 86,000 with 55,000 missing and 251,000 wounded. To be sure, not all the killed and missing are from the United Kingdom. Many are from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other British possessions. But it would be safe to say that the war has increased the majority of women and girls in the British Isles to 2,100,000, and the end is not yet. When the war is over there will be literally millions more women than men.

The Germans are estimated as having lost 600,000 killed since the beginning of the war and have 300,000 missing, many of whom, no doubt are dead. The excess of femine population probably has doubled at least in the last fifteen months. There are said to be 1,000,000 Germans on the list of wounded, many of whom are crippled for life. It is apparent, then, that the problem of finding husbands is as serious now in Germany as in London. France had a smaller surplus of women before the war and has lost fewer men than has its antagonist, but it, too, now has more than a million more women and girls than men and boys.

A HINDU VIEW.

Naive suggestions are made from time to time by Oriental writers who would remedy some of the social problems of the Occident. Now a Hindu editor comes forward with the suggestion that polygamy will prove an easy solution for one of the problems that must be faced after the war is over. This journalist, Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, editor of the Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, thus sets forth some quaint opinions that are not likely to find a ready acceptance by the Western mind:—

"Necessity knows no law. The Biblical injunction is that no man should marry more than one wife. The Koran is more reasonable in this respect; it allows four legitimate wives to a man. But for this provision in the Koran, the Mussulmans would not have multiplied so fast. In order to recoup the lost manhood of Europe the people of that Continent have thus no option but to resort to one of these courses—either to accept the Koranic doctrine or to legalize illegitimacy. And is polygamy really such a horrid thing as it is represented to be?

"Both the man and the woman derive certain advantages from it. It is advantageous to the man, as he receives the combined care of several, instead of one, devoted woman. The polygamist, unlike the monogamist, has also, for obvious reasons, very little change of being henpecked, or standing trembling before an irate wife. Indeed, being the master of several, he can keep them all under his thumb and extort due obeisance from each by following the policy of divide and rule.

"Polygamy will also prove beneficial to woman, as the trials and difficulties will not be confined to one, but will be shared by several. A monogamist may with impunity tyrannize over his helpless wife; but with the polygamist it is rather a risky business, for the three or four women he owns may combine and revolt and apply the broomstick to his back, each in her turn, and bring him to his senses in no time.

"Besides, when their lord dies, they, sympathizing with each other's sorrow, may not feel the poignancy of his loss as keenly as they would if every one of them had a separate partner."

These views, unacceptable as they are to right-minded Europeans, are the more remarkable when it is noticed that the writer is not a Moslem but a Hindu, and therefore belongs to a religion which does not practise polygamy.

A WORLD-ALLIANCE FOR PEACE.

NORMAN ANGELL'S NEW SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Norman Angell, author of *The Great Illusion*, has published in the United States a new book, called "The World's Highway: Some Notes on America's Relation to Sea Power and Non-Military Sanctions for the Law of Nations."

The moment an imperialistic nation attacks a peaceful neighbour, as Germany did Belgium, Mr. Angell says, it should be cut off from all trade and financial connections with the rest of the world, and the boycott should be made effective by sea-power.

The mere existence of a world-wide alliance for such a purpose with the certainty of the penalty, he believes, would be the best possible preventive of future wars. He urges the immediate adoption of the plan as a safeguard against another German outbreak, which will surely come after a few years of recuperation, if the Allies win in the present war.

He summarises the main points thus:—"America would offer to settle the contraband and blockade dispute with England on the basis of making international that virtual control of the overseas trade of the world which England now exercises. That is to say, all that international trade now affected by British action should still be subject to control for the definite purpose of preventing Germany securing supplies; but the control should be exercised, not arbitrarily by Great Britain, but by all the allies plus the United States and with the unofficial co-operation of the remaining neutrals as well.

"The arrangement would in the circumstances amount to an international control of the world's supplies for the purpose of withholding them from Germany, and in such a way as to avoid difficulty between the combatants and between them and the neutrals, and to render the blockade or siege of Germany effective not merely by sea-power, but by co-operation between the nations of the world as a whole."

The German peril, says Mr. Angell, cannot be checkmated permanently by military force save at the price of the Prussianisation of all Europe, for nothing but the German brand of military efficiency can accomplish it—with heavier burdens of armament than in the past. But if the international control of the world's wealth and trade can be established, a new weapon will be created and Germany will be confronted by forces that military power cannot meet.

Mr. Angell's international court would not only see to the enforcement of a universal embargo, but would handle the many thorny problems that war brings—credit difficulties, loans, censorship of mails, and the like. It might dispose of German property—interned ships, royalties, bank balances—to create an indemnification fund. It might lay a handicap on Germany, at a later stage, in the form of a tariff surtax on German trade, to be paid into the fund just mentioned.

In short, according to Mr. Norman Angell, it would furnish the beginnings of an international organisation of the world's resources for the enforcement of peace. To deprive a country absolutely of one important item, such as cotton, would be a heavy blow, which no nation would incur lightly. More important still, would be the psychological effect of removing the glamour of military heroism and making war a matter of inglorious isolation.

Norman Angell continues: "Imagine the world absolutely closed to Germany, her trade shut out, all communication with her cut off, for a period of ten years! How would German influence, whether commercial, intellectual, or political, stand at the end of that period?

"If Germany had known, during the last decade or two, when Pan-Germanism and culture-spreading had taken its most dangerous form, that the result of military aggression would be to close the world to German influence, would aggression have become the popular policy? Would not the prospect of such a penalty on aggression reverse and neutralize the motives that promote aggression?"

A REASON FOR LOSS OF MEMORY.

In many instances loss of memory is due to nothing else but anæmia of the brain. All bloodless people, in fact, whose brains are under the influence of anæmia, are liable to suffer from faulty memory. In some cases this develops so seriously that the victim cannot remember their name and address and are not restored to their relations until their identity is established in some way. The many forms of anæmia, including cerebral anæmia, yield promptly to the powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these Pills have a special action on the blood, which they build up and refresh with new vitality.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from dealers everywhere, or will be sent by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free.

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JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIKEMBANG	——	in port	6th Jan.	SHANGHAI
* TJILIWONG..	——	in port	4th Jan.	BATAVIA
* TJIBODAS ...	MAKASSAR	6th Jan.	11th Jan.	KOBE
* TJIMANOEK...	MAKASSAR	15th Jan.	——	——

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings, 14 Floor. Telephone No. 1574.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [8

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED 1916.	WILL LEAVE 1916.	FOR
ARAKAN...	JAVA	5th Jan.	9th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI ...	JAVA	7th Feb.	11th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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York Building,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1915. [94

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. 178

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, Moka, 5th January—Haiphong 3rd January, General.—Order.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle 5th January—Port Parseval 2nd January, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

MASUNDA, British str., from Canton, 6th December.

SAIGON MARU, Japanese str., 4,538, T. Yamaguchi, 6th January—Kobe 1st January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British str., from Canton, 5th December.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
January 6th.

FUKUI MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
OLEG, French str., for Hoihow.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

January 6th.

HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.
KAMAKURA MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.
KUMSANG, Jap. str., for Singapore.
MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
SHAOSING, British str., for Hongay.
TAISHO MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.
TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
TOYORA MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Nellore* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant, morning, with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-day, at about noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st inst., p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Changsha*, of the Australian Oriental Line, left Sydney for Hongkong *viâ* usual Australian and Philippine ports on December 24th, and may be expected to arrive on or about January 18th.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Mongara* left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, a.m., and is due here on the 13th instant, at about 2 p.m.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived at Vancouver on Monday, Jan. 3rd, p.m., and leaves Vancouver on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, the 6th February.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

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THE Steamship

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6,332 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
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Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [102

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THE Steamship

"NOVARA,"

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "ARABIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 26th Feb., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "SKIPTON CASTLE,"
On or about the 29th January.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"
about middle of February

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916.

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To obtain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R.Hetherington R.N.R	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON	KANSAS	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHMIR	Brit. str.	—	F. H. S. Stone	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATHOS	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &C.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &C.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	SKIPTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th inst.
SAN FARNCISCO	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 9th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &C.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &C.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Feb.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.,
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NELLORE	Brit str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	KUNICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LTD	On 9th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CORDILLERE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONGARA	Brit. str.	—	R. P. Fysh, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIBIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
AMPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	PENANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murazumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 3rd Feb.
HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI & HOIHOW	KENJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaisumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Mansfield	JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 14th inst. at D'light.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

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*†SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 8th Jan., Noon.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Jan., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 9th Jan., D'light.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 11th Jan., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 14th Jan., D'light.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 14th Jan., D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th Jan. 3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Jan., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning *via* Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S

STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	20 APRIL
*"MONTEAGLE"	16 "	*"MONTEAGLE"	26 "
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	23 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	18 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	5 APR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	15 JUNE.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,
HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:

FROM HONGKONG.	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO
24th January.	"GUJARAT"	18th February.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... From Hongkong: 3rd Feb., 1916

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KANSAS"	On 15th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong 25th October, 1915. 104

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,617, Arutzen, 3rd January—Bangkok 26th December, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CAMILLO, British str., 3,149, J. Roberts, 29th December—Singapore 18th December, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Tubben, 5th January—Shanghai, 2nd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 4th January—Saigon 30th December, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

EUGINIA, Russian str., 1,232, Wiede, 2rd January—Saigon Rice and General.—Thoresen & Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkins, 4th January—Hongay 2nd January, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 28th December—Moji 23rd December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chesaki, 4th January—Moji 29th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,421, S. Mackenzie, 4th January—Amoy 3rd January.—Order.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 5th January—Foochow 4th January, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, A. Sween, 2nd January—Nanta Bay 30th December, Salt.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HELENUS, British str., 4,810, A. D. Baker, 5th January—Manila 2nd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., — Wm. Munro, 5th January—Shanghai 2nd January, General.—Order.

IYSON, British str., 4,922, G. Moir, 31st December—Singapore 25th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

JACOB, Dutch str., 2,988, T. Bauen, 4th January—Singapore 28th December, General.—Order.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. E. Evans, 3rd January—Haiphong 30th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KANNA, British str., 1,047, George McRuxton, 1st January Singapore 23rd December.—Order.

KIANGPING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Unden, 2nd January—Chingwantao 25th December, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, K. Ozawa, 29th December—Moji 24th December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

KWANGSE, British str., 1,228, W. Barkus, 5th January—Wuhu 30th December, Rice.—Order.

KWINANA, British str., 2,129, J. Rodger, 3rd January—Freemantle 11th December, Sandal Wood.—Order.

KUTSANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 3rd January—Calcutta 19th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOKSANG, British str., 997, D. W. Ritchie, 2nd January—Haiphong 1st January, Rice.—Order.

NATICA, British str., 3,494, G. E. S. Bramston, 3rd January—Tsingtau 27th December, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

NICHIROW MARU, Japanese str., 1,633, S. Hibi, 30th December—Miike 24th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NINGPO, British str., 1,228, Culloch, 1st January—Swatow 31st December.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHEUMPENH, British str., 1,005, Bird, 26th December—Saigon 20th December, Rice.—Chinese.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,014 O Haim, 1st January—Bangkok, 23rd December, General.—Order.

QUANTA, British str., 1,373, Hocker, 31st December—Bangkok 20th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PORTHOS"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 8th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th January, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, 7th January, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1916. 12

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

"TONGKING,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THOBESEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1916. [148

P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NELLORE Capt. A. M. King,	About 8th Jan.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MONGARA Capt. E. P. Fysh, R.N.R.	About 13th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	*NOVARA* Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	3 P.M. 14th Jan.	*See Special Advertisement*
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	*KASHMIR* Capt. F. H. S. Stone	About 23th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th Jan., 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Jan., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 9th Jan., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 4

Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WED'DAY, 12th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 3

Hongkong, 5th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS 27

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	9th Jan.	On 17th Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Feb.	On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 22

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
‡ KIYO MARU	17,2000 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
* DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	THURSDAY 3rd Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 14th Mar

* Cargo only. † Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS. HONOLULU. SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ. BALBOA. CALLAO. ARICA. IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	... 17,200 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [61

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

	STEAMER	To Sail.
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	CORDILLERE	On 10th Jan.
	ANDRE LEBON	On 24th Jan.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	ATHOS	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.
	PORTHOS	On 22nd Jan.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY,
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	TUESDAY,	11th Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY,	7th Jan., at 4 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KRELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	S. Saito	SUNDAY,	9th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY,	19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI AND HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	IMAIZUMI	THURSDAY, 13TH JAN.,	10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI about	Leave HONGKONG about	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
1916 Jan. 2	NOVARA	1916 Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARMALA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb 24	‡ MEDINA	Mar. 25	April 1
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	April 8	April 15
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 22	April 29
Mar. 26	MALTA	April 3	April 7	MOOLTAN	May 6	May 13

‡ Steamers proceed via Bombay.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return £111.
	"B"	"	"	£68.	" £102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	" £78.
	"B"	"		£48.	" £72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return £105.
	"B"	"	"	£64.	" £96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	" £75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	" £69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling	Due LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916.
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	April 10	April 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £68 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT

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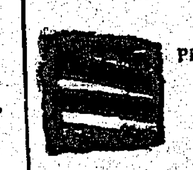
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DESPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa	12,500	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
	§ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,600	FRIDAY 14th Jan., at 4 P.M
	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fujino	10,000	MONDAY, 10th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU Capt. Marasumi	8,000	MONDAY, 10th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	10,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan. at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
" "	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	" 450

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135
" " 2nd $90. " " 2nd " $88.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
3

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 1941.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Fort Bayard	*Chongwa*	Friday, 7th, 8.00 A M
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun* ...	Friday, 7th, NOON
Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay	**Saigon Maru* ...	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Helenus*	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Saturday, 8th, 7.00 A M
Saigon	*Moresby*	Saturday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Haiphong...	*Kuechow*	Saturday, 8th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ..	**Kutsang* ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A M
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel	*Kiyo Maru* ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	**Tjikembang* ..	Saturday, 8th, NOON
Philippines Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P M
Straits, ...	*Asia Maru* ..	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... ... (EUROPE vi. SIBERIA) [Shanghai, Brit. P.O. Wed'day, 12th Jan.]	*Chenan* ...	Saturday, 8th, Registration... 4.15 P M Letters 5.00 P M
United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, United Kingdom via Canada	*Arakan*... ...	Saturday, 8th, Registration... 5.00 P M Sunday, 9th, Letters ... 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Darjin Maru* ..	Monday, 10th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Burmah and India via Calcutta ...	*Ceylon Maru* ...	Monday, 10th 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, via TACOMA, CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Tacoma Maru*	Tuesday, 11th, Registration ... 12.15 P M Letters ... 1.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Fooksang*	Tuesday, 11th 2.00 P M
Philippines Islands	*Chinhua*	Tuesday 11th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... ... (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 15th Jan.]	*Anhui* ...	Tuesday 11th, Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE	*Athos* ...	Tuesday, 11th Registration ... 3.15 P M Letters ... 4.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Wednesday, 12th, 1.00 P M
Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Madeira and United Kingdom	*Mishima Maru* ...	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki...	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Friday, 14th 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hastan*	Friday, 14th, 1.00 P M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on 15th Jan., at 5 P.M.	*Novara*	Friday, 14th, Registration ... 1.15 P M Letters ... 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru*	Friday, 14th, Registration ...2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, United States, South America via Seattle, Canada and United Kingdom via Victoria	*Sado Maru*	Saturday, 15th, Registration ...10.15 A M Letters ... ...11.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ..	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 8.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	8.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M	8.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper
(Trade Mark)

makes beautiful washable walls.

It is applied with a white-wash brush, disinfects, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

Made in two qualities for inside and outside work; sold and used by decorators everywhere.

Sample Shade Card and full particulars post free on application to

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China. 30

COMMERCIAL.

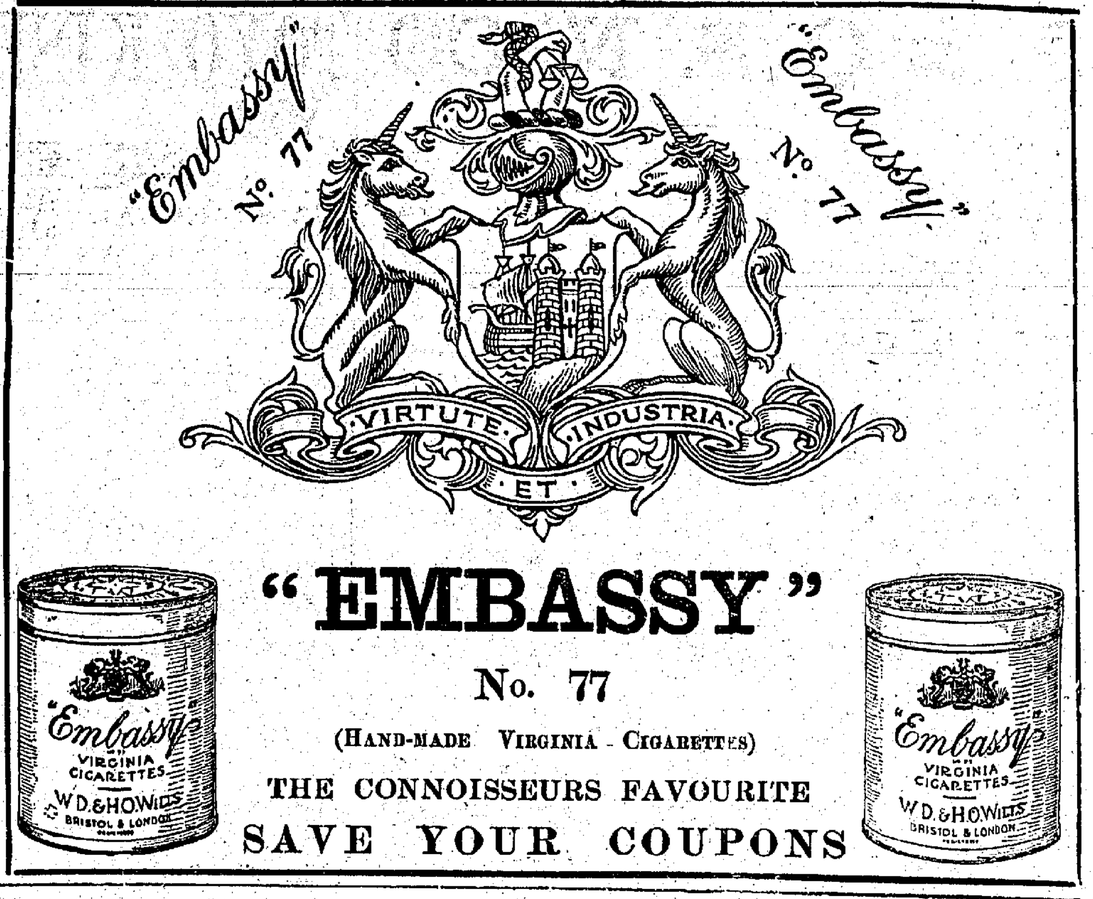
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 5th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	269½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	280
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	45⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand...	144⅞
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer.....	nom.
Bank, on demand.....	144⅞
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand.....	91
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—	92
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	82⅛
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	116⅛
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	3⅛ % p.m
ON SAIGON:—On demand	3 % p.m
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	79½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$10.30 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$37.80
BAR SILVER per oz.	28⅝d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

			per cent.
Hongkong	20 cents pieces...	$ 9.70	di count.
Hongkong	10 „	$ 9.88	„
Canton.....	20 „	... $18.48	„
Canton...	10 „	... $18.51	„



"EMBASSY"

No. 77

(HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES)

THE CONNOISSEURS FAVOURITE

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6TH JANUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS,—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	125,000	$125	all	{$500 b'dos	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$10½, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	$1	all	$4.80	8½ p.c.
China Providence, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	200,000	$1	all	$3.90, buyers	7 p.c.
COTTON MILLS,—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	Tls. 5	all	T. 89, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 14, sales	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 73, buyers	5½ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71, buyers	
Soeyches Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45½	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd	25,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls 143, buyers	5½ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	$1⅛	$0	$29, buyers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES,—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$77, sal. & buy.	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Wampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	$50	all	$83½ (old), sales $78½ (new), sales	3½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 10	all	T. 59, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 9, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 93½, buy.	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited...	400,000	$10	all	$10½, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	80,000	$10	all	$14	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$108, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ..	6,500	$25	all	$190	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50,000	$10	all	$33½, sellers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld. ...	325,000	$5	all	$5.35, buyers	4½ p.c.
INSURANCES,—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$415	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$15, buyers	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	8,000	$250	$50	$415, buyers	6½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 130	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$310, sal. & buy.	5½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld	14,000	$100	$50	$230, & ex 75	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS,—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$104, buyers	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$103, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. ...	25,000	$100	$75	$230	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	$10	all	$5½, sales	6½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 107	
West Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500	$50	all	$78, buyers	6 p.c
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35, buyers	
MINING,—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ltd.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	32/9, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd ..	1,000,000	$1	all	50/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd	200,000	$1	all	$5.35, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	$1	all	27/-, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$10, buyers	7 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.35, buyers	
REFINERIES,—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$127½, buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$37, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES,—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. ...	20,000	£50	all	$112, buyers	5 p.c
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$20½, buyers	4½ p.c
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	£5	all	comb. $173½, buyers prof. 55, sal & def. 119, buy.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,510	£1	all	87/6, sal. & sel.	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$57½	4½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$5½	7½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES,—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	30,000	$10	all	$5½, buyers	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$1	all	$16, sellers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896.	Tls 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

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Documents translated from or into Classified or Colloquial Chinese.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. J. STABB
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 21st November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2/-£1,500,000, at—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,210,000
(Gold) $7,460,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. 81

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [87

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 4,150,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq

DIRECTORS.
YETOSH: SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq;
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akon	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiuklang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
Correspondents at Cheribon Chefoo, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [93

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... $1,200,000
Reserve Fund $1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [79

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